THE

GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE:

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Embellished with a Perspective View of the Pillar of ELISEG, in the VALE OF CRUCIS; and of Mr. PILTON'S Manufactory, Chelsea, with his INVISIBLE FENCE.

BY *SYLVANUS URBAN*, GENT.

Printed by NICHOLS and SON, at CICERO'S HEAD, Red Lion Passage, Fleet-street, London: where all Letters to the Editor are desired to be addressed, POST-PAID. 1809.

Meteorological Diary for March 1809. By Dr. Pole, Bristol.

Days.Mo	M. 8 h.	G. heat	Inches. 29ths.	WEATHER.
1	41	49	30- 1	cloudy at times, some light rain
2	40	42	30- 5	mostly cloudy
3	30	43	30- 3	mostly cloudy, evening rainy
4	39	48	29-18	some rain in the morning, mostly clear
5	31	43	30- 0	cloudy, some light showers
6	33	40	30- 2	cloudy at times
7	34	42	30- 3	clear
8	28	43	30- 5	morning foggy, afterward clear
9	32	53	30- 2	morning foggy, then clear
10	45	52	30- 0	morning foggy, then cloudy, afternoon clear
11	35	45	30- 1	cloudy at times
12	40	45	29-19	ditto
13	34	45	30- 1	ditto
14	38	45	30- 2	cloudy at times, some light rain
15	35	43	30- 3	mostly cloudy
16	39	51	30- 1	ditto
17	43	57	29-19	ditto
18	46	55	29-18	mostly clear
19	38	51	29-16	cloudy, evening very light rain
20	44	53	29-16	cloudy at times
21	35	56	29-18	ditto
22	45	55	29-16	cloudy, some light rain
23	40	59	29-13	cloudy at times, evening some light rain
24	47	55	29-10	cloudy, evening rainy
25	41	50	29- 2	cloudy at times
26	44	51	28-18	morning rainy, cloudy at times
27	43	54	29- 1	morning some light rain, mostly flying clouds
28	43	53	29- 5	cloudy, much rain, with hail, very heavy thunder-storm
29	37	45	29-10	cloudy
30	34	41	29-13	cloudy, evening some very light rain
31	43	46	29-11	cloudy, very windy.

The average degrees of Temperature, according to observations made at eight o'clock in the morning, are 13 19-31; those of the corresponding month in the year 1808, 33 21-31; in 1807, 33 13-31; in 1806, 37 29-31; in 1805, 40 6-31; and in 1804, 36 10-31.

The quantity of Rain fallen this month, was equal to 1 inch 27-100ths; that of the corresponding month in the year 1808, was 0 inch. 35-100ths; in 1807, 0 inch. 34-100ths; in 1806, 1 inch 67-100ths; in 1805, 0 inch. 98-100ths; in 1804, 1 inch 80-100ths; and in 1803, 0 inch. 48-100ths.

Meteorological Table for April 1809. By W. Cary, Strand.

Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.

Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clo. Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather in April, 1809.
Mar.	°	°	°		
27	37	55	43	29,32	cloudy
28	43	49	42	,50	rain
29	42	45	40	,76	cloudy
30	37	44	41	,79	cloudy
31	43	45	39	,72	cloudy
Apr. 1	37	44	35	,76	cloudy
2	36	44	32	,80	fair
3	33	43	32	,86	fair
4	31	40	30	30,05	showersofsnow
5	30	42	32	,25	ditto
6	33	46	40	,14	cloudy
7	40	46	39	,20	cloudy
8	39	51	43	,30	fair
9	43	53	44	,03	cloudy
10	44	56	47	29,72	cloudy
11	47	47	35	,38	showery

Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.

Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clo. Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather in April, 1809.
Apr.	°	°	°		
12	36	49	42	29,75	fair
13	43	52	40	,21	showery
14	42	49	40	,09	stormy, thund.
15	40	49	42	,56	cloudy
16	48	54	41	,06	showery
17	40	41	33	,22	rain
18	33	43	32	,60	storm of sleet
19	32	45	38	,72	fair
20	33	44	33	,66	storm of sleet
21	33	47	45	,55	snow at night
22	44	47	43	,70	cloudy
23	43	46	42	30,05	cloudy
24	40	47	39	,30	cloudy
25	39	47	46	,25	cloudy
26	46	49	46	29,82	rain

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE, For APRIL, 1809.

Mr. URBAN, *March* 7.

IN the Gentleman's Magazine for last month, p. 105, you have given a representation of Boscobel House, the retreat of King Charles II. and his place of concealment after the battle of Worcester, fought Sept. 3, 1651; together with a drawing of what is called the Royal Oak, being a fine tree which now grows where stood the antient oak, wherein the king took shelter to escape the search of his rebel subjects. It was then in a wood, which has since been cut down; and the venerable oak itself, after the Restoration, is said to have been distributed in reliques among the king's loyal subjects, who wished to preserve such memorials of his wonderful escape and deliverance.

It may gratify your curious readers to be informed that there is still preserved a series of historical paintings, representing in full size the principal persons concerned in concealing the king at Boscobel, and in promoting his escape from thence. These were executed by FULLER, an eminent portrait-painter of the school of Vandyck, who, while King Charles I. was resident at Oxford, drew portraits of most of the nobility and gentry who attended the king, and that of Fuller himself may be seen in the picture-gallery there.

Soon after the Restoration, Fuller was engaged, whether by subscription or otherwise is not recollected, to undertake these subjects of the king's escape, which were presented to the Parliament of Ireland, and were for many years the interesting objects of attention in one of the rooms in the Parliament House in Dublin. But some time in the course of the last century the house undergoing a thorough repair, and these pictures being taken down, were not afterwards restored, but lay neglected, till they were rescued by the late Earl of Clanbrassil, who, justly estimating their value, obtained possession of them, and had them cleaned and retouched by some eminent artist, when he removed them to his seat at Tollymore Park, in the County of Down.

This Right Hon. James Hamilton, late Earl of Clanbrassill, who was a nobleman of distinguished taste, had erected or completed this mansion in a very romantic vale at the foot of Slieve Donard, one of the highest mountains in Ireland, whence descends a large stream, which rushing through rocky cliffs, forms most beautiful cascades; and his Lordship surrounded the same with very extensive plantations, so judiciously disposed as to display the most delightful scenery.

The principal room of the house was adorned with the five following pictures by Fuller.

No. I. Represents the Mother of the Penderells assisting King Charles II. to change his cloaths.

II. Colonel Careless presenting himself to the King in Boscobel-house.

III. The King sitting in the Royal Oak, reclining upon a cushion in the lap of Colonel Careless.

IV. The King departing from Boscobel-house, attended by all the Penderells, and riding upon a miller's horse, the property of one of the brothers, who was a miller.

V. The King riding in the habit of a serving-man before Mrs. Jane Lane.

It is, perhaps, scarce necessary to inform any reader who is acquainted with English History, that the King owed his preservation to five honest men of the name of Penderell, of inferior rank, being chiefly woodmen, or small farmers; who are seen attending him when he removed from Boscobel. One of these introduced to him Colonel (or, as he was called by the King, Major) William Careless, who had also escaped from Worcester; and he recommended to his Majesty to ascend the oak, and is represented sitting with him in the same. The King afterwards withdrew to the house of Colonel Lane, a loyal gentleman at some miles distant, and rode before his sister in the disguise of a servant, in a visit to her relation near Bristol; whence, after innumerable

able difficulties and dangers, he found his way to the coast of Sussex, and there secretly embarking on-board a small trading-vessel belonging to an inhabitant of Brighthelmstone, he landed near Dieppe in France, Oct. 16, forty-one days after the battle of Worcester: not less than forty persons having been privy to his escape, most of them of inferior rank, who nobly resisted the temptation of one thousand pounds offered as a reward for his discovery, and the fear of death denounced as a punishment against such as should conceal him.

In the "Anecdotes of Painting," published by the late Lord Orford, mention is made of Fuller having drawn the above pictures, but with some degree of censure, as if they had disappointed the public expectation: but the writer of this, who saw them at Tollymore Park about 20 years ago, thought this censure could only be applied to one of the pictures, *viz.* No. IV. that wherein the King is seen surrounded by the Penderells, for there the horse is drawn so large, and rises so near the top of the picture, that the stature of the King is reduced to that of a dwarf.

On the decease of Lord Clanbrassill, who died intestate about ten or twelve years ago, his estate and mansion at Tollymore Park descended to his sister's son, the Earl of Roden, a nobleman of great merit, who distinguished himself in the defence of his country in the late Irish Rebellion; and who, it cannot be doubted, has preserved these precious monuments with due care and regard for their inestimable value. Yours, &c. *****.

Biographical Memoirs of Dr. Pitcairn.

DAVID PITCAIRN, M.D. F.R.S. F.A.S. Fellow of the College of Physicians of London, and Physician Extraordinary to the Prince of Wales, was the eldest son of the gallant Major John Pitcairn, of the Marines, who was killed in the attack upon Bunker's Hill in June 1775, and Elizabeth, the daughter of Robert Dalrymple, Esq. of Annefield, in the County of Dumfries. His paternal family was one of the most antient in Fifeshire, deriving its name from a landed possession called Pitcairn; Nisbett in his Heraldry says, that he has seen a charter to it dated in 1417. In the course of time one of the family acquired by marriage the estate of Forther, in the same county; after which the lands of Pitcairn went off with a younger son, from whom was descended Dr. Archibald Pitcairn, of Pitcairn, justly famed as a physician, poet, wit, scholar, and mathematician. Of the elder branch Dr. David Pitcairn became the representative upon the death of his uncle, the well-known Dr. William Pitcairn, who had practised physic here for nearly half a century, and had been many years President of the College of Physicians.

Dr. David Pitcairn was born on the 1st of May, 1749, in the house of his grandfather, the Rev. David Pitcairn, minister of Dysart, in the county of Fife. When about nine or ten years old, he was sent to the High School at Edinburgh, where he remained four years; after which he went to the University of Glasgow, and prosecuted his studies there till he arrived at the age of twenty. At this period of his life he used to spend much of his leisure time with the family of the Rev. James Baillie, minister of Bothwell, in the County of Lanark, and father of the present Dr. Mathew Baillie, of London, and of the celebrated dramatic writer Miss Johanna Baillie. During this intercourse commenced an affectionate intimacy between Dr. Pitcairn and Dr. Baillie, which afterwards, as the difference of their years became less in proportion to their whole ages, gradually changed into the warmest friendship, that continued ever after. It being now determined that he should be a physician, he went in 1769 to the university of Edinburgh, and studied medicine there for three years, under the immediate direction of the illustrious Cullen. In 1772 he came to London, and attended the lectures of his uncle's learned friends, Dr. W. Hunter and Dr. G. Fordyce. About the same time also, that he might attain an English degree in physic, though he was then nearly 23 years old, he entered at Benet College, Cambridge. In 1780, several years before he received his Doctor's Degree, he was elected Physician to St. Bartholomew's Hospital; and about the same time may be placed the commencement of his private medical practice. In 1792 he was chosen Physician to Christ's Hospital; and in the following year, his private practice being now considerable, he resigned the office

office of Physician to St. Bartholomew's Hospital. His office at Christ's Hospital demanded but little of his time, and was therefore retained by him several years longer.

By the death of Dr. Warren, which took place in June 1797, Dr. Pitcairn was placed at the head of his profession in London. One or two other physicians possibly derived as much pecuniary emolument from the practice of medicine as himself; but certainly no other one was so frequently requested by his brethren to afford his aid in cases of difficulty. But this prosperous state did not endure long. In the autumn of the same year he fell from his horse, and bruised his side. Shortly after, his heart began to beat with violence, and his attention was more particularly directed to this symptom, as it had occurred in one of his brothers, likewise in consequence of a fall, whose heart, after death, was found considerably enlarged. He continued, however, to follow his profession till February in the following year, when he was attacked with a hæmorrhage from his lungs. From this he recovered, after some time, so far as to be enabled to resume the exercise of his profession; but the same disease having recurred in summer, he embarked in September for Lisbon. During a stay of more than 18 months in Portugal he had no return of the hæmorrhage, in consequence of which he ventured to come back to this country in May 1800. He was still feeble; and his heart was still beating too forcibly; he for some time, therefore, declined altogether engaging in medical practice. Afterwards, as his own health improved, he began to receive patients at his house; then to meet other physicians in consultation at the houses of their patients; and at length, after an interval of several years, to undertake the entire care of sick persons at their own homes, except during four months in the latter part of the year, which he spent almost wholly in the country. In the mean time, however, the palpitation of his heart continued; on which account he for a long time lived very abstemiously, drinking only water, and abstaining almost entirely from animal food. But, as the beating did not increase, and no other sign of a diseased heart existed, and as he found a vegetable diet to produce in him much flatulence, about a year or two before his death he began to eat moderately of animal food once a day, and to take sometimes after dinner a single glass of wine diluted with water. Under this change of regimen his appearance altered considerably, and during the last six months of his life he frequently received the congratulations of his friends on the improvement which his health had undergone. Disregarding the advice given by one of the Masters of his art, "*si plenior aliquis, et speciosior, et coloratior, factus est, suspecta habere bona sua debet*," he seemed to look upon his increased strength as a permanent acquisition, and as chiefly valuable from enabling him to bear an increase of professional labour. In the course of the month of March, for instance, he rose several times from his bed soon after midnight, and travelled between twenty and thirty miles before morning, to visit a patient. From these exertions, however, he appeared to suffer no immediate injury. But about the beginning of April he found that he was heated by his single glass of wine, though diluted largely with water, and therefore discontinued it. On the 13th he felt a soreness in his throat; but he thought so lightly of it, that he continued his professional visits during that and the two following days. In the night of the 15th, his throat became worse, in consequence of which he was copiously bled at his own desire, and had a large blister applied over his throat; but the irritation occasioned by the latter remedy was so distressing to him, that it was removed before its intended effect was fully produced. On the evening of the 16th Dr. Baillie called upon him, without knowing that he was ill; and having heard the history of his ailment, and an account of the remedies employed, he entirely approved of what had been done. At this time Dr. Baillie observed no symptom which indicated danger. The disease becoming more violent in the course of the night, a considerable number of leeches were applied to the throat early in the morning. Dr. Baillie visited him at 11 o'clock in the forenoon. His countenance was now sunk, his pulse feeble and unequal, his breathing laborious, and his voice almost lost, from the swollen state of the parts concerned in its formation.

In

In this state he wrote upon a piece of paper, that he conceived his windpipe to be the principal seat of the disease, and that this was the Croup. Mr. Home was also present; and it was agreed that an attempt should be made to give relief by wounding the tonsils. This was accordingly done; some blood issued, but nothing purulent. Both the patient, however, and those about him, conceived that he had derived benefit from the operation. Dr. Baillie saw him again between four and five o'clock in the afternoon, and thought his situation much improved; for the pulse was now equal and more firm, and his general appearance indicated less debility and distress. Under this persuasion he left him, having previously agreed to return at 10 in the evening, when he was to meet in consultation Mr. Home, and another Physician who had long been intimate with his Patient. A little before Dr. Baillie had paid the visit just mentioned, a slight drowsiness had come on, and this symptom rather increased after his departure. But nothing more remarkable occurred till near eight o'clock, when the patient's breathing became suddenly more difficult. About 20 minutes after this he died.

The body was examined the second day after death by Mr. Home, Dr. Baillie, and Dr. Wells. The throat and tongue were found much inflamed and swollen. The inner membrane of the windpipe was also found inflamed, but altogether free from that preternatural coating which occurs in Croup. The heart and lungs were entirely sound; but the great artery, close to its origin, was somewhat diseased; sufficiently, perhaps, to occasion in a person of an irritable frame an increased force in the pulsations of the heart, though apparently not in such a degree as to affect the duration of life. On the 25th, his corpse was deposited in a vault in the Church of St. Bartholomew, near Smithfield, which contained the remains of his father and uncle.

Dr. D. Pitcairn had five brothers; one of them died young; three others, all of them officers in his Majesty's service, died after they were men; the youngest, a Counsellor at Law, survives him. He had four sisters, all of whom have been married, and are alive. His mother also still lives, and is in her 79th year. In 1781, he married Elizabeth the only daughter of William Almack, esq. of London, and a niece of his preceptor, Dr. Cullen, but had no issue. She likewise survives him.

His person was tall and erect, but of late years rather thin; his countenance during youth was a model of manly beauty, and even in advanced life was remarkably handsome. While a boy, he was noted for possessing a grave and manly manner, connected with much sweetness of disposition. These qualities, added to considerable bodily strength and courage, gave him great influence over his play-fellows. But, though of a studious turn, he did not acquire knowledge at school as quickly as some of his companions. His memory, however, was strong, and his judgment sound; whatever, therefore, he learned was retained, and well assorted; so that in time he excelled most of those who had once been regarded his superiors. His knowledge of History and Geography, from the strength of his memory, was particularly accurate.

Few persons ever gained, without any direct effort to this end, so extensive an acquaintance with the various orders of society. His education began at the largest school in Great Britain. He afterwards studied for several years at each of the great Universities of Glasgow, Edinburgh, and Cambridge, and attended the principal Lecturers upon Medicine in London. While a young man in London, he lived with his uncle, who had many friends, and frequently entertained them at his house. He resided many years in Lincoln's Inn Fields; and, while there, associated daily with Gentlemen of the Law. He was early admitted a Fellow of the Royal and Antiquarian Societies; and hence knew many learned men, in addition to those of his own profession. He was fond of country sports, and athletic games, particularly the Scottish one named Golf, which carried him among other sets of men. He had a taste also for the Fine Arts; in consequence of which, he became acquainted with many of the professors of them; and his employment as a Physician in the largest Hospital in the kingdom, and in private, made known to him a very great number of persons of every rank and description in life. From such opportunities,

ties, and an original turn for the observation of character, he obtained a most extensive knowledge of human nature, and an infinite fund of stories and anecdotes, which, when at ease among his friends, he used to relate in the happiest way. None of his stories, however, related to himself: indeed, he scarcely ever spoke of himself to his most intimate friends; no doubt, from a wish to avoid a fault he saw so frequently committed by others. In conversation he shunned dispute. When he dissented from others, he either declared his opinion in a few words, or remained altogether silent. With literary men his value as a companion was considerably increased by his judgment in selecting, and lively mode of repeating, passages from new works of taste, most of which he read immediately after they were published. But, though he had lived so much in society, he never entirely lost a natural shyness of manner, which was more observable at some times than at others. This was often imputed by those who did not know him to pride; though, in truth, it seemed to arise from a diffidence of his own merit. As he advanced in years, his manners became less reserved to strangers; for, to his friends, they had always been frank and affectionate.

His feelings were warm, and he was sometimes betrayed by them into little improprieties; but this disadvantage was greatly outweighed by the energy which was hence given to his character, and the interest which he hence took in the happiness of others. It may be regarded, perhaps, as no considerable title to praise, that he behaved with the utmost kindness and generosity towards his numerous relations. But his endeavours to serve were not confined to these. He was ever ready to assist his friends in their pursuits, not only by his advice, but by his influence with others, and the sacrifice of his time; to say nothing of other aids which he frequently furnished. Like other men of warm tempers, he was apt to bestow upon his present pursuits more than their due importance; and, as increase of years and professional employment, together with great varieties in the state of his health, necessarily produced alterations in his views of life, he was hence thought by some to be of a changeable disposition. But this was never said, respecting his attachment to persons. He continued to the last, loving his first friends, and was, in return, most cordially beloved by them.

His manner, as a physician, was simple, gentle, and dignified, and always sufficiently chearful to encourage hope, without offending by its incongruity with the scene about him. From his kindness of heart, he was frequently led to give more attention to his patients than could well be demanded from a Physician; and as this evidently sprung from no interested motive, he often acquired considerable influence with those whom he had attended during sickness. No Physician, indeed, of his rank in London perhaps ever exercised his profession to such a degree gratuitously. His behaviour to other physicians was highly candid and liberal, and he most studiously avoided the slightest appearance of interfering in their professional concerns. Such conduct is, no doubt, recommended by its ultimate utility; but in him it arose from a native sense of honour, that appeared in every other transaction of his life.

As he attended very carefully to the symptoms of diseases, in the order and degree in which they occur in nature, he had, from this source, and the excellence of his memory, acquired great practical knowledge of his profession. He had, in consequence, also made many original observations upon the history and treatment of diseases. He was, for instance, the first who took notice of the connexion between Rheumatism of the external parts of the body, and a certain affection of the heart, which he hence called Rheumatism of that organ. Since it was mentioned by him, numerous examples of it have been seen by others, which puts the justness of the observation beyond doubt; though no trace of it exists in any author prior to Dr. Baillie, to whom he had communicated it. He never published any of his observations himself; but several, besides that which has just been spoken of, have been given to the world by others. About two years before his death, he told the Author of this account, that he had a great desire to write upon Gout; but there is no reason to believe that he ever accomplished it.

He

He never long enjoyed very good health from the time of his commencing to practise Physick in London. For, not to repeat what has already been said respecting his disorders, he was, during many years of the first part of his residence here, much subject to violent head-achs. He twice laboured under severe agues; and suffered many attacks of inflammatory sore-throat. But none of his ailments made any considerable permanent impression upon his external appearance; for, immediately before his death, no person would have supposed, from seeing him, that his health had ever been bad, or that he had attained the age of nearly sixty years.

ORIGINAL ROYAL LETTERS.

Whithall, Feb. ye 28, 167⅞.

I HAVE allready given you my reasons att large why I think it fitt that you should absent your selfe from mee for some time beyond sea. As I am truely sorry for ye occasion, so you may bee sure I shall never desire it longer then it will be absolutly necesary both for your good and my service; in ye mean time I thinke it proper to give under my hand y^t I expect this complyance from you, and I desire it may bee as soon as convenantly you can. You may easly believe with what trouble I write this to you, there being nothing I am more senceble of then ye constant kindness you have ever had for mee, and bee assured, that no absence or any thing else can change mee from being truely and kindly yours. CHARLES R.*

For the Lady Anne Walsingham.

Dieren, August the ....

WHEN I received your leter, my Lady Ann Walsingham, I did not think I shoud so sone have had ocatione to condole with you the losse of your pore daughter, who indeed descarved the kindnes I shewed her by being very pius and virtuous, wch I think are things at all times to be esteemed, but more in this age where tis so rare in younge people. After this I need not say much more upon this subject; the knowing she lived a good life, and dyed I dare say as a good Christian ought, is the greatest comfort can be given you for her losso. If she had lived I shoud have continued my kindnes to her, so that in time I might have descarved the thanks you give me in your leter, but since it has pleassed God to take her away, I must stay for some other ocatione of showing you how much I am your afectionate friend MARIE*.

Mr. URBAN, *Beccles, Feb.* 14.

HEREWITH you receive a correct drawing of a curious old seal presented to me by a friend in the summer of 1807. [*See Plate I.*] The superscription I take to be

+PhILIPPI: FIL. IOhIS. DE.EASThALE.

The *Easthalls*, I find, were a family of good note in the *thirteenth century*, and gave name to many manors which they then possessed in the counties of Suffolk and Norfolk. But who this "*Philippi de Easthall*" was, where he lived, or what property he possessed, I know not; although at different times many antient writings, as well as printed books, have been examined for that purpose.—Perhaps, Mr. Urban, some of your Correspondents will favour us with some particulars respecting him. W. ALDIS.

Inscription proposed to be placed on a Tablet in Islington *Church.*

"To perpetuate,
while this frail Marble shall endure,
the meritorious exertions of an Individual,
and to excite the Emulation of others,
THE GOVERNORS OF THE
ROYAL HUMANE SOCIETY
have caused this Tablet to be inscribed
with the name of
WILLIAM HAWES, M. D.;
by whose personal and
indefatigable Labours
an Institution honourable to the Nation,
and highly beneficial to the World at large,
was founded, fostered, and matured.
And long, very long, may it flourish,
the Ornament and the Pride of Britain!
This excellent, unassuming,
persevering Philanthropist
was born in Islington, Nov. 28, 1736;
died in Spital Square Dec. 5, 1808,
and was buried on the 13th,
near these Walls.
Go, Reader;
and imitate those virtuous Actions,
which the latest
Posterity will applaud and venerate,
and which the recording Angel
has registered in Heaven.
Well done, good and faithful Servant!
Enter thou into the joy of thy Lord!"

[*At the Bottom*, the Figure from the Society's Medal; *and the Motto*, "LATET SCINTILLULA FORSAN."]

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* See the Autographs in Plate I.

Pillar of ELISEG.

Charles R

Mr. URBAN, *Shrewsbury, Jan.* 14.

IN an excursion into Denbighshire, last summer, I visited the spot where the celebrated pillar of Eliseg is situated, of which I send you a Drawing made at the time, which I do not doubt you will think worthy a place in your Museum of Antiquities. This Pillar is said to give name to the Vale of Crucis; it is in a field near the beautiful remains of Valle Crucis Abbey (seen to the left in the View), on a tumulus of considerable height, on the road side, about two miles from Llangollen. This Pillar is of great antiquity, and was erected in memory of ELISEG, by *Concenn*, his great grandson. This Concenn was the grandson of *Brochmail Yscithroc*, the same who was defeated in 607, at the battle of Chester. The inscription is now illegible; but it was copied by Mr. Edward Lhwyd, a celebrated antiquary, and may be seen in Mr. Gough's Camden. The present height of the Pillar is not 8 feet, though it is said to have been 12 feet in its original state.

This Pillar remained till the Civil Wars, when it was thrown down and broken by some furious fanaticks. After these commotions it was neglected for more than a century, when the remains of the Pillar were again placed on the pedestal, as appears by the following inscription cut on the Pillar:

"Quod hujus veteris Monumenti superest
diu ex oculis remotum et neglectum,
tandem restituit
T. Lloyd
de
Trevor Hall,
A. D.
MDCCLXXIX."

Yours, &c. D. PARKES.

ANECDOTES OF THE LATE LIEUTENANT-GENERAL VILLETTES.

THIS respectable Officer was descended from one of the most antient families in France. His ancestors were Lords of Montdidier in Languedoc, in the thirteenth century, and many of them held considerable offices under different monarchs. During the Civil Wars, they were much distinguished for their exertions in favour of the Hugonots; and after the revocation of the Edict of Nantes they withdrew from France and settled in this Kingdom. The father of the late Lieutenant-general was educated in the Diplomatic Line, and was many years Minister Plenipotentiary to the late and the present King; first at the Court of Turin, and afterwards with the Helvetic Cantons. He withdrew from public life in the year 1762, and resided at Bath till 1770; when he died, in the 75th year of his age. His second son, William Anne Villettes, was born at Bern, on the 14th of June, 1754. He received the early part of his education at a private school near Bath, and the latter part of it at the University of St. Andrew's. A mildness of disposition, and a regular performance of whatever it was his duty to do; qualities which through life were distinguished features of his character, were remarkable even at this early period. It was observed at school, that he never received a blow, either from his master, or any of his school-fellows; nor was he ever known at the University to have experienced a reprimand from any of the Professors, or to have been engaged in a quarrel with any of his fellow-students.

His father originally intended him for the Bar, and he was accordingly entered at Lincoln's Inn, and kept two or three Terms; but his ardour for a military life was so great, that Mr. Villettes at last gave way to his son's inclinations, and obtained for him, in the year 1775, a cornetcy in the 10th regiment of Dragoons. In this respectable corps, Villettes continued till he rose to the rank of Major. In this, as in every other part of his life, a punctual discharge of the duties of his station was constantly observed. By this he obtained the approbation of his superiors, and by his amiable manners he secured the esteem and good-will of his equals and his inferiors.

During a great part of this period, Captain Villettes attended Sir William Pitt (then Commander of the Forces in Ireland) as his Aid-de-Camp and Secretary. The character of that venerable Officer requires no panegyrick; and it certainly was an honour to Villettes, that he lived several years in his family, not only as his secretary, but his confidential friend.

His

His attachment to Sir William Pitt was, indeed, that of a son to a parent; and, like all other attachments that he formed, continued invariable to the end of his life.

In the year 1792, Major Villettes quitted the Dragoons, and was appointed Lieutenant-colonel of the 69th Regiment of Foot; which Regiment, in consequence of the breaking out of the war in 1793, was sent to the Mediterranean, serving as Marines on board a division of the fleet under the command of Lord Hood. From this service Col. Villettes was exempt, as being a field-officer; but when Toulon was given up to the Allies, he left England to take the command of his regiment, then forming a part of the garrison. His services there were much distinguished by General O'Hara, and his successor, General Dundas. The heights of Faron were entrusted to him; and during the time that he commanded in that important station, his vigilance was such, that he never retired to rest till day-light appeared. All attempts at surprise were accordingly frustrated, and every thing remained secure; the strength of the position scarcely exposing it to any other danger. At length, the French army being increased, after the reduction of Lyons, the danger to which Toulon became exposed was proportionably greater, and Col. Villettes was called to a station of still more importance, and requiring the execution of greater military talents. This was the defence of Les Sablettes, a narrow isthmus, by which the peninsula that forms the South side of the road of Toulon is connected with the main land. As long as this post was in our possession, the whole peninsula was secure, and the ships could remain in safety in the road; but if this had been lost, the various batteries on the peninsula might have been turned upon them, the shipping must have removed into the bay, and the subsequent embarkation of the troops and the inhabitants would have been rendered impracticable. At this post Col. Villettes commanded; having under him 700 British, and 800 Neapolitan troops.

On the 16th of December, Faron was taken by surprise (but not by the fault of any British officer); and Fort Mulgrave, the nearest post to Les Sablettes, was carried by storm. These disasters rendered the evacuation of Toulon unavoidable. The Neapolitan troops, under the command of Col. Villettes, behaved very well as long as they were exposed to no danger; but when they saw that Fort Mulgrave was lost, and the French appeared ready to attack them, they retired in a body, got into their boats, and embarked on board their ships. Notwithstanding the desertion of so great a part of his force, Col. Villettes kept up so good an appearance with the remainder, that Les Sablettes, and, of course, the whole of the peninsula, continued in our possession till the evening of the 18th; when the evacuation of Toulon being complete, he received orders to withdraw his troops. This service, though rendered very difficult by the proximity of the enemy, was nevertheless effected during the night; and the troops were marched to the other end of the peninsula, where they were embarked in boats, which conveyed them, without loss, on-board the fleet.

The next service in which Col. Villettes was engaged, was the conquest of Corsica. He acted here in his proper station at the siege of Saint Fiorenzo; and afterwards, in a more distinguished manner, at that of Bastia. Lord Hood having proposed to the Commander of the Land Forces the attack of this latter place, and the measure being deemed inexpedient by that Officer, his Lordship resolved to undertake the siege, without the assistance of any troops but those who were originally given him as marines.

Here again Col. Villettes was not necessarily called upon to act; but though, like other officers of the Land Forces, he disapproved of the enterprise, not thinking it possible that the place could be so completely blocked up as to prevent any supplies from entering the Harbour; yet, finding the Admiral was resolved on the attempt, he volunteered his service, conceiving it a paramount duty to his King and Country, to do every thing in his power to render the enterprise successful (since, at all events, it was to be undertaken); though by so doing he was to prove the Admiral's opinion to have been well founded, and that of the land officers (himself

self among the rest) erroneous. After a close blockade of 40 days, Bastia was taken, and Lord Hood gratefully acknowledged the essential assistance which he received on that occasion from Col. Villettes.

The merit of this service will perhaps be more fully appreciated, when it is known, that the force which Col. Villettes commanded, was composed of no more than 1000 British soldiers, 250 landed seamen, and 1200 Corsicans; which last were fit only to scour the country. The garrison, on the other hand, consisted of 4000 French regulars, and about as many of the armed inhabitants. Even after the surrender of the place, the difficulties of Col. Villettes' situation did not cease. With his small force, he was to guard 8000 prisoners; and this arduous task was continued several days, the state of the weather rendering it impossible to send them away in a shorter time. For this important service Col. Villettes was rewarded, by being appointed Governor of Bastia; and a Vote of Thanks to him being proposed in the House of Commons, it seemed to be a subject of regret with every person, that some circumstances of Parliamentary Etiquette rendered it impossible to accede to the Motion.

In the year 1796, an intermittent fever, of a very bad kind, which is common in Corsica, obliged Col. Villettes to resign the government of Bastia, and return to England; and the following year, Portugal being threatened by the French, he was sent to that country, and served in the Army commanded by his friend Sir Charles Stuart, about a year and a half; when, the danger being for the present removed, the British troops were withdrawn, and Col. Villettes came back to England, where he was promoted to the rank of a Major-general, on the 18th of June, 1798.

About this time, Gen. Villettes was appointed Comptroller of the Household of his Royal Highness the Duke of Kent. His enjoying that honour is supposed to have originated from the following circumstance: Some years before, that is to say, while the peace still continued, Col. Villettes having leave of absence from his regiment, went to Geneva, to spend some time with his mother, who, after she became a widow, had retired with her daughter to her native city. At this place his merit did not escape the discernment of Prince Edward, who was there at that time. An intimacy then took place (if the word may be used without impropriety, when applied to persons in such different ranks in life), which continued ever afterwards. It was, indeed, highly honourable to Villettes; and certainly reflected no discredit on the Prince, that a long absence in a distant part of the world did not make him forget what had passed at Geneva; and after an interval of several years, Gen. Villettes was placed at the head of his Household, when his Establishment was settled. His Royal Highness continued to honour the General with his confidence as long as he lived; and it may with great truth be asserted, that his death was no where more sincerely lamented, than in the very highest rank of life.

In the year 1799, Gen. Villettes was sent to Corfu; it being then in contemplation to raise a corps of Albanians for his Majesty's service. Of the inexpediency of this measure the General was soon convinced; and however advantageous the adopting it might have proved to himself, he strongly advised the contrary, and the plan was accordingly relinquished. The mutiny which some years afterwards took place at Malta among troops of a similar description, fully proved the justness of his opinion.

When his presence was no longer necessary in Corfu, Gen. Villettes was sent to Malta; where he acted for some time as second in command to Gen. Pigot; and, after his departure in 1801, as Commander in Chief of the Forces, in which important situation he remained till the year 1807. Those persons who recollect the stipulations concerning Malta in the Treaty of Amiens, the discussions which arose during the Peace in consequence of those stipulations, and the value attached to this Island by all parties since the renewal of hostilities; and who at the same time consider the situation of Malta, with respect to Naples, Sicily, Egypt, and indeed the whole of the Mediterranean and the Levant, will readily conceive that there were few situations, in which a firm,

a firm, temperate, and judicious conduct could be more requisite than in the Commander of the Forces in that Island. It may safely be asserted, that few men were superior to Gen. Villettes in the qualities from which such a conduct originates. His judgment was so good, that, though he seldom stood in need of advice, yet, on every proper occasion, he was ready to listen to it; to adopt it with candour, if he judged it to be right; or to adhere to his own opinion, if he saw no just grounds for abandoning it. His firmness in pursuing the line of conduct which he thought it his duty to adopt, was equally remarkable; and to these qualities were united a temper the least irritable, and manners the most conciliatory, that can be well imagined. The favourite maxim of "*Suaviter in modo, Fortiter in re*," has perhaps seldom been more perfectly exemplified. Many instances occurred during his command in Malta, in which these qualities were exerted, and executed with the very best effects. When Tomasi, the French-elected Grand Master, laid claim to the Island; when a French Agent sought an occasion of quarrel, and endeavoured to raise a disturbance in the theatre, as had been done successfully at Rome, Naples, and elsewhere; when a most alarming mutiny took place among the foreign troops in Fort Ricosoli; on all these, and on many other occasions, the firm, temperate, and judicious conduct of Gen. Villettes was successfully employed.

In the year 1807, the personal and professional merit of this Officer, his perfect knowledge of most of the European languages, and his long acquaintance with the military systems of the Continental Powers, pointed him out to his Majesty's Government as a proper person to command the foreign troops who were to form a part of the Army intended to be sent to the Baltic, under Lord Catheart. Gen. Villettes was accordingly recalled from Malta; but, though he obeyed the summons with the utmost promptitude, it was found impossible for him to arrive in England in time to take any share in the Northern Expedition. That Expedition was accordingly dispatched under other Commanders, whose able and successful conduct is well known; and Gen. Villettes was, soon after his arrival, appointed to a situation still more honourable, but eventually fatal to him.

It was in the month of September, 1807, that this valuable Officer, now a Lieutenant-general, returned to England, a country in which he had passed so small a portion of his life, as to be much less known in it than his worth deserved. It was also a country which he was now to visit for the last time. His reception from his superiors, and from his friends, was such as was justly due to his services and his merit. He was soon after appointed Colonel of the 64th Regiment of Infantry; and his talents were not suffered to remain long unemployed.

A proper person was wanted to be Commander of the Forces, and Lieutenant-governor of Jamaica. Many circumstances in the situation of that Island rendered it necessary to be particularly careful in the appointment of a General Officer suited to that important trust.

Gen. Villettes was selected for this purpose; and it would perhaps have been difficult to have found a man more capable of fulfilling the duties of the station to the satisfaction of Government, and for the benefit of the Colony. He was accordingly appointed Lieutenant-governor and Commander of the Forces in Jamaica, with the rank of a General in that Island, in the latter end of the year 1807.

Highly honourable as this appointment was, Gen. Villettes would willingly have declined it. His constitution, which was never very strong, had been much impaired by bilious complaints; and having been absent from England during almost the whole of the last 14 years, he would gladly have remained some time in this country. The last day before he embarked at Spithead was spent at the house of the earliest friend of his youth, to whom, in confidential conversation, he expressed his belief, that the climate of Jamaica would not agree with him; "but," he added, "I would not object to going there on that account; for if I were ordered to march up to a battery, I should do it, though I might be of opinion that I should be killed before my troops

troops could carry it; and, in like manner, I think I ought not to hesitate as to going to Jamaica, if his Majesty's service requires it, though I may be of opinion that I shall fall a victim to the climate."

But little is known in England of what happened in Jamaica during the short period that Gen. Villettes lived after his arrival in that Island. It is, however, well known, that his amiable disposition, and that firm, but conciliatory conduct which always formed so remarkable a part of his character, soon engaged the confidence and esteem of the whole community.

In the month of July, he undertook a Military Tour of Inspection through the Island. Neither the state of his health, which was not very good, nor the weather, which was unfavourable, could induce him to postpone doing what he considered to be his duty.

Gen. Villettes left Kingston on the 3d of July, and proceeded as far as Port Antonio, where he inspected some of the troops. He set out from thence on the 11th, to go to Buff Bay, in the parish of St. George, to inspect a battalion of the 60th, which was stationed there; but in this journey he was seized with a fever, which, on the third day, put a fatal period to his existence. He died on the 15th July, at Mrs. Brown's estate, named Union; retaining in his last moments the same serenity of mind for which his whole life had been so remarkably distinguished.

The regret expressed on this occasion by all descriptions of persons in Jamaica, far exceeded what could have been supposed possible, when the short period that Gen. Villettes had resided among them is taken into consideration. His body was interred near Kingston, in the parish of Half-Way-Tree, in which he resided. The funeral was attended by the Duke of Manchester (the Governor of the Island), as chief mourner, and was conducted with all the military honours so justly due to the rank and merit of the deceased.

To say much of the character of Gen. Villettes would here be superfluous. It may, in some degree, be learnt from the foregoing sketch of his life. His many amiable qualities are already well known to those who knew him; and by such as did not enjoy that pleasure, the enumeration of them would be suspected to proceed from the pen of Flattery. One circumstance alone shall be a little enlarged upon, as conveying a useful lesson—an example worthy of imitation. Few men have possessed, in a degree superior to Gen. Villettes, the talent of acquiring the good will of almost all, the ill will of scarce any who knew him. The chief reason was, that he felt good will towards all, and his conduct was suitable to his feelings. His friendship, though by no means restricted to a few, was far from being indiscriminate; but any person who once really enjoyed it, was sure that it would never be withdrawn. The first connexion of this nature that he ever formed, was with a school-fellow of his own age, who was afterwards his fellow-student at the University. This was followed by an uninterrupted confidential correspondence during 40 years. Their intimacy in that whole period never once experienced the smallest abatement or interruption, but went on, constantly strengthened and matured as life advanced, and could only be terminated by death. On his entrance into the Military Profession, Gen. Villettes' first intimacy was with a contemporary Officer in the 10th Regiment of Dragoons (now a much esteemed Lieutenant-general), and that friendship, like the former, continued constant to the last moment. When the death of his parents put Gen. Villettes in possession of some property, he considered the friends of his family as his own friends; and the management of his pecuniary concerns was ever after entrusted to a very respectable gentleman, at the head of one of the first foreign houses in the City.

"For sacred was the pen that wrote,
Thy father's friend forget thou not."
MARMION.

Mr. URBAN, *Richmond, Surrey, Feb.* 14.

IN your vol. LXXVIII. p. 484, "*A very Young Gardener*" solicits information respecting a cheap and easy method to render linen perfectly transparent, and impervious to the rain and air, and which would remain uninjured by heat or cold. His wish is to procure a covering for forcing

forcing or melon frames, &c. such as shall not be liable to the accidents either of glass or paper, and yet answer the purpose of glass altogether. This, it must be allowed, remains yet a grand *desideratum* to the Horticulturist; and I will yet hope, that some of your numerous Correspondents, who possess the ability, will not prove destitute of the will to make the wished-for communication public, as early as possible, through the medium of your useful and widely-extended publication.

Yours, &c. RACEOS.

Mr. URBAN, *Feb.* 13.

FOR every Oak he cut down, he took care to plant ten. Be that my epitaph.

If the disembodied spirit may rejoice in a truth recorded over its mouldering bones, what continuance of pleasure this inscription held forth must afford! The pens of History dwell much on the darlings of Fortune, much on the words, on the actions of Kings. A delicate reproof from the mouth of Royalty to an over-rich Satrap, deserves to be remembered, whilst we can boast a single vessel to breast the surge, or triumphantly bear aloft Britannia's double cross. The trees of this Nobleman were standing far beyond a full growth, crowded and rotting upon the ground. His Sovereign, at an occasional visit, remarked the size of his Oaks, and observed, more than once, "How fit are many of these to build fighting ships for the Nation!" Their owner hesitatingly said at last, "Sire, I am fond of Oaks, I love to look at Oaks."—"Fond, fond, my Lord, fond—I don't see you plant any."

Boscawen and Rodney, Howe, Nelson, and Hawke, of late years, without any planting, have contributed whole forests of ship-timber in the manufactured state: and most of the Naval Chiefs at this hour are eagerly seeking equal renown. Imagine ('tis no violent stretch) some great grandson, on a future day, pushing for honours, in full career with other brother worthies, would he feel less at home by knowing, that the good ship under foot was built with Oak of an ancestor's nursing? I think not. We then, of waning years, of worn-out personal exertions, may, at least, imitate some long departed, who dropt into a grateful soil those acorns of glory, now prominent in naval lore and become the seaman's boast, from the Royal George, Formidable, and Namur, to the Magnanime, Vanguard, and Victory.

Was an heir-apparent to plant a cluster of Oaks, a wood here, or a grove there, the very delight in such an employment would of itself instantly, and year after year, compensate to the full all his attention and care; besides, long after the term of his life, descendants of lineage would exult in the standing proof of their family's usefulness, and shew a laudable honest pride in comparative appeals to the face of the country all round.

In Ireland, above a century ago, bridges were erected in many parts of the County of Galway by legacies, under the will of an antient dame. The money was applied most usefully; and the grateful Irish still celebrate "The Lady of the Bridges," and bless her kind heart. What more flattering can be proposed to the most elevated personage than posthumous honours? Neither sex is shut out from patriotic establishments: the growth of Oaks, encouraged by the daughter of a King, would be followed by public homage, to be envied, and with reason, even by the Partner of his Crown. A junior of the Royal Family thus decorating his title, would soar effectually beyond that extinguishing oblivion certain state regulations forbidding marriage are calculated to bring about. *Prince of the Oaks* would sound home to every British heart, and ages to come heap honour on the deed, and keep his name alive. Any scions, acknowledged by such a parent, might indulge claims far outgoing the Herald's mark *sinister*; and the live oaks, pleading for founder's kin, ensure to children's children the gratitude of England.

In thus adventuring to point out an occupation, not to be disdained even by a sceptered hand, no streamlet of Charity is closed. Employing the poor is the genuine exercise of charity by the rich; and the feeling soul of those less amply provided is easily known by their mode and distribution of largesses, giving the thankful objects of kindness cause to sigh with regret for their donor's

more

more enlarged means. His present Majesty's Uncle was removing heaps of ground from one spot to another; and the Princess Amelia, upon whose pocket her brother made frequent calls, reminding him (when borrowing another thousand) of his many needless expences, "William, you surely cannot want the work of all those people," said she, pointing to a crowd of old and young, bearing little baskets of earth; "True, my dear Amelia; but *they* do."

There spoke, indeed, a Royal Duke. He died; and multitudes felt, more than did its lamented object, that stroke of death.

An old Ninety-two-er.

Mr. URBAN, *April* 4.

IN describing the effect of the poison of a Toad in your vol. LXXVIII. p. 1055, your Correspondent leaves us to suppose, the labourer handled the Toads: but he has forgot to say so. For the poison of a Toad, see an instance in vol. LIII. p. 990; another in vol. LIV. p. 252.

A large Toad was taken up and thrown on some loose sand; presently after, a woman took up this loose sand in her hand, and soon found a pain and swelling; it increased, and she was obliged to have her thumb taken off. She is now (1809) living at Kensington. X. Y.

Mr. URBAN, *April* 6.

IN p. 11, an account of a Monastery in old times at Burton-Coggles, Lincolnshire, concludes, "The situation was not found to suit, or continued long; for we find it was moved to a place now in the Duke of Ancaster's park at Grimsthorpe."

The loss of a much valued friend, from but a short residence in Burton-Coggles, enables me to state a probable cause for that removal; *viz.* All the good water to be had must be caught from the element above. The ground is abundantly productive; but often, at only spit-deep, turns up with moisture offensive, like a drain from mire.

The manse was convenient and handsome, with a garden luxuriant, and considerable dove-cote. A very liberal stipend, in farther recommendation, over-ruled any doubts in the man we lament. Presuming too much upon good health, he reckoned in haste for its continuance, and accepted the Curacy. What followed? The children, who were numerous, soon began to sicken; their mother wanted medical help presently herself; and the father was the last attacked by stomach complaints, ending fatally after some few months.

As soon as the sickness became general in the family, our friend removed from the place; and all recovered but himself.

The girls have great reason to be thankful for education in the Clergy's School at Lisson Green; not so the boy. He was sent to school in Yorkshire under the same Charity; where his disappointment, in common with many more neglected orphans, was both sad and cruel. Such, it is hoped, can never be suffered again; indeed seems impossible at Acton in Middlesex. W. P.

THE PROJECTOR. No. XCV.

"To vice *industrious*; but to nobler deeds
Timorous and slothful." MILTON.

THERE are few vices more generally censured by Moralists than Idleness; which, in order that it may be avoided, is represented as not only the greatest of evils, but the occasion of all evil; and so many shocking pictures and characters are drawn of idle men and women, that we are inclined to question whether they have been taken from originals. But, with due submission to many of my predecessors, who have presented Idleness to their readers, either as an example or a warning, I have some doubt whether the subject has ever been handled with philosophical precision, and whether they have begun where they ought; first, by establishing the existence of Idleness, and then proceeding to a correct definition. For my own part, after very long and mature consideration of the subject, and after a very attentive observation of mankind, particularly in those ranks of life where it is thought to be principally inherent, I am inclined to be of opinion, that Moralists have entirely mistaken the matter; and that, so far from Idleness being a prevailing vice, there is some reason to doubt its very existence; while it would be very easy to prove, that there is an universal dislike and abhorrence of all that is called

called Idleness, among the very people who are supposed to indulge it in the highest degree.

Mankind are usually divided into two classes; those who are active, and those who are idle; or, in other words, those who do something, and those who do nothing. The former class I am very willing to admit as the most numerous; but of the latter we want more proofs than have yet been submitted to our consideration. In order, however, to render this division of mankind visible, we are told, that the active are to be seen among the middling and lower classes; and the idle among the upper, the rich, the gay, or the fashionable world. It is with a view to rescue these genteel classes from the imputation of Idleness, that I have put together the present thoughts; and have prefaced them by a doubt, whether such a thing as Idleness is to be found.

As all are agreed that it is not to be met with among the middling or lower classes, I may consider that point as fully established; and have nothing to do farther, unless to prove that no quality of the kind is to be discovered in the other grand division of mankind, namely, the rich and the fashionable. And this task, I apprehend, will not be very difficult, if I can prevail upon my Readers to agree upon some few preliminary points, and remove some little misunderstandings, that seem to prevail upon the subject.

Many men are apt to consider their neighbours as idle, merely because they happen not to be employed exactly as they are themselves; and it is probably owing to such prejudices, that the list of Idlers becomes nominally increased. But as every man is possessed of a portion of time which he is anxious to employ, and as all time employed must be employed by those who are doing something, it follows, that a state of perfect inactivity must be very rare. And, although mechanicks are apt to think that they are more industrious than the customers for whom they work, a little observation might be sufficient to convince them, that their estimate of Idleness and Industry is formed upon wrong principles. Nothing, for example, can be worse founded than the supposition, that the man who has constructed a dining-table is a more pains-taking man than the owner who gives a dinner on it; or that he who makes a pair of shoes in a day, is *ipso facto* a less idle man than him who walks many days upon them, in quest of employment to consume his time. And I question whether the lamp-lighter, the glass-grinder, the hot-house gardener, and the floor-chalker, who prepare a mansion for the reception of a party of five hundred friends, are not more idly employed than the lady of quality who gives the rout, and has not a moment's leisure or peace in preparing to entertain such a mass of *friendship*, and to rival or outshine her neighbours, whose houses may be equally, or more capable of containing it.

It is usual to say, that a life of Idleness is the most miserable of all lives; and it would be true, if it could be found. But such a life is not more incompatible in the case of the middling and lower classes, than in the case of the rich and fashionable; nor is there any other difference in their cares and anxieties, than that the one is desirous to be paid in money, and the other in a coin called *eclat*, a sort of paper currency, of which many fine specimens may be daily seen in the newspapers. Indeed, if we were to carry the comparison farther, we should probably find, that as far as care and industry go, the rich have by much the largest share; for the labour of those who are usually called industrious, is a simple operation, conducted upon the common principles of mechanicks, and guided by a pattern that can be easily followed; while the employments of the rich are such as force them to ransack earth, sea, and air, and all the stores of Fancy, to produce a something, not only unlike any pattern, but incompatible with any known laws of taste, feeling, or common sense.

Still, if it be urged, that a life of Idleness is a life of misery, we would ask, who are they that enjoy such a life? If the absense of employment be Idleness, the mechanick has more of it to answer for than the opulent. The mechanick works by stated hours, and he has stated hours in which he does nothing. The gay and fashionable have no such allotments

ments of time; from the moment they get up until they go again to bed, a space frequently much longer than a mechanick's day, they are incessantly in quest, if not in possession, of something to consume time; and, if they are not doing something, they are asking for something to do. Their employments, therefore, are very various, and very frequently changed; which, we may suppose, gives an additional zest to them, and a zest which the mechanick cannot understand or relish. Their range of business, too, is far greater. They are anxiously busy, whether they sit still, or go abroad; they fly from one task to another on horses, or in chariots; they travel hundreds of miles in pursuit of employment; and seem never so happy, and never so industrious, as when they are going *from* something *to* something. The newspapers, whose virtuous attention to this class of men of business is a striking characteristic of an enlightened age, are particularly careful to note the progress of their industry; to inform us, when they were employed in the auction-room, when at the splendid gala, when in coming to town, when in going to the country, when engaged at dinner, and when in their Sunday devotions in Hyde Park, when examining the condition of their estates at Newmarket, and when toiling for fame and money behind four blood-horses in a barouche.

Examples like these would surely be sufficient to exculpate the fashionable world from the charge of idleness, if the prejudices already alluded to did not prevail too generally, and if the middling and lower classes did not arrogate to themselves the whole of industry, merely because they have no relish, or, at least, no opportunity, for any employments but their own. In this narrow spirit, they form themselves into companies, and they meet in halls, which they call the Goldsmiths Hall, the Haberdashers Hall, the Fishmongers Hall, &c. where the affairs of what they exclusively call industry are regularly transacted. But have we not lately seen a number of gentlemen, who were formerly content to be industrious separately, erect themselves into a company, called the Whip Club, practising the art and mystery of driving horses; holding their meetings regularly, in which all matters pertaining to the stable are discussed with great knowledge and precision, and subjects of every other kind most carefully excluded. I am not certain whether these gentlemen have yet obtained a Charter of Incorporation; but they are provided with a numerous *livery*, and are, in all respects, qualified to produce, by personal example, an excellent generation of coachmen and postillions. Yet, we shall probably be told, that these gentlemen are idle, because they have chosen one trade instead of another, and are more desirous to be masters of the whip and bridle, the reins and the girth, than to learn how to improve estates, bring up families, or fulfil the expectations of their tasteless ancestors.

There is another employment which may be brought as a proof that the rich are not to be ranked among the idle; and this, indeed, so peculiarly belongs to them, that men of no other description can have it in their power. Those, indeed, who suppose that the possessors of wealth are upon that account idle, might with greater truth reverse the proposition: since we find many instances in which it demands their utmost industry to get rid of that wealth in such a manner as to shew that they once had it. Here lies an essential difference between them and the mechanicks who deny them the praise of industry. The latter never have more wealth than they know what to do with; to part with it, therefore, requires scarcely an effort; for, in truth, it is frequently called for before they can be said to have accumulated it. On the other hand, the fashionable opulent require all the thought and industry they can muster, to get rid of their possessions in a genteel and becoming manner; and, from the nature of their purchases, they frequently leave us at a loss to admire sufficiently the singularity and ingenuity of their expedients to free themselves from what has been justly termed "the root of all evil." And so far are they from being idle in this pursuit, that they are perhaps never so actively employed as when their jealous rivals,

vals, the mechanicks, the countermen, and the counting-house-men, are not only *not* employed at their labours, but are actually fast asleep.

An objection, however, must here be obviated. It may be said, that although the opulent do discover a very great share of active industry in disposing of their superfluities; insomuch that they even part with their necessaries; that industry must surely end when they have come to an end of their wealth, and when, as the sympathetic and sentimental phrase is, they are "done up." There must surely be an end to work when the tools are no longer to be had; and that indefatigable industry you have been celebrating, must depart with the last guinea.

This is plausible, and is consistent with the order of things in common business; but in arguing a point of such a peculiar nature, we must not trust too much to analogy, nor adopt a figurative language, where facts only ought to be produced and discussed. The industry of the rich is so far from being abated in the case stated, that it may be said to be very much increased; and to have added to it, that which will quicken every species of industry, *a never-ceasing* and *painful anxiety*. The object only is changed; and the palms now bestowed, the ingenious arts, the close application, and the sleepless nights, are calculated to bring back what former industry had dispersed; and as this must be a much more difficult aim than the other, in proportion to that difficulty is their industry increased to a degree which few mechanicks can understand. But, were this mere industry, it would still serve but to raise them to an equality with those who think them idle; it is, however, more—it requires not only bodily fatigue and common degrees of anxiety, suspense, and care, but a mind as fertile in resources as that of the most original genius, and one capable of producing expedients of the most extraordinary kind. My Reader may have probably heard this ingenuity called a "raising of the wind;" and from many instances of late date that have been made public, it seems to be effected by engines of very uncommon powers.

There is only one circumstance which I shall notice, with a view to remove the prejudices of those who fancy themselves the only industrious persons in the world, and that the others are idle; or, to say the least, that their labour is no better than amusement. If this matter were carefully inquired into, I apprehend it would be found that there is very little of amusement in the occupations we have detailed, and that no occupations, either in progress or in consequence, are attended with more serious effects. As to the mechanicks asserting that they only are conscientiously industrious, and that the others scarcely know what conscience means, it is an assertion easily disproved; since the parties alluded to are those who, above all others, know, sooner or later, not only what conscience means, but what it can do, and who have nothing so much to regret as that they were, in the midst of their active employments, too deeply engaged to cultivate the acquaintance of so useful a monitor.

Mr. URBAN, *April* 11.

THANKS to your numerous and spirited remonstrances; thanks to the Author of that excellent Publication, "Free and Impartial Thoughts;" thanks to the Methodist Non-conformists themselves, who are now erecting several new Meeting-houses in the precincts of Mary-la-bone; the heads of that most extensive and populous parish have at length arisen from the lethargy with which they have been long afflicted, and are taking measures which ought to have been resorted to years ago. They have opened their Chapels of Ease on the evenings of Sundays, for the indiscriminate accommodation of all who chuse to assemble within their walls, for the important purpose of Divine Worship. Crowded Congregations attest the utility and expediency of the proceeding; and may it be attended with every success!

There is a report also, that it is in contemplation to divert the sums raised for the education of poor childrenin to other channels; and employ them, or a portion of them, in erecting pious edifices, not on speculation, or for private emolument, but general advantage. More laudable or useful undertakings there cannot be, than the implanting of sound principles and religious sentiments in the minds

minds of indigent little ones; who, without the aid of charity, must be destitute of all knowledge of their Creator, and what he requires of them; and the enabling of adults of the lower, but more numerous class of society, at stated intervals appointed by the Almighty himself, to hear the word of God, to offer up their prayers and praises to their Maker, and to receive such edifying lessons as may make them wise unto salvation. These are great and glorious objects. The promoting of them must eminently conduce to the increase of the glory of God, the good of the community, and to the comfort and happiness of a man's own breast.

Our Liturgy is, by all the Reformed Churches, with few exceptions, allowed to be excellent; and, were it delivered in an earnest and emphatic manner, rather than coldly and tamely read, would produce strong and admirable effects. A Clergyman used to say of another, remarkable, like Dr. Barlow in *Cælebs*, for pronouncing our Church Service with warmth and energy, that he had often heard him *say* his Prayers, never heard him *read* them, in all his life. Our Clergy, also, are honourably distinguished for their learning and correct compositions.

That ground of contempt, ignorance, adverted most strongly to by Echard, no longer, whatever it might do in his time, exists among them.

They are, in general, also most respectable characters. What then is wanted? Not literature; not morality; not good intention. Their want is what the French call Unction, Zeal, and Energy. These are the engines by which the Non-conformist makes such a rapid progress, as cannot be viewed without a degree of consternation; and by these he must be opposed, if we wish that our endeavours should be crowned with success. Go where you will, you will find, that earnestness which flows, or seems to flow, from the heart, makes a stronger impression on the minds of men, than deep erudition, recondite researches, the weeping system which now prevails, or the witty system which flourished in good old South's days. Our doctrines are sound; our ecclesiastical discipline admirable. Nothing but a greater number of Churches, a more intense application of thought, of time, of exertion, in the Minister, to the furtherance of true piety, and of corresponding endeavours on the part of the Laity, in their several families, by encouraging and enforcing attendance, during the stated seasons of Divine Worship, in the House of God, are necessary to check the shocking inroads of Fanaticism, and to diffuse a spirit of genuine devotion, "neither soaring into Enthusiasm, nor sinking into Superstition," throughout the land.

There are several auspicious signs at present. Our places of regular worship, the Churches and Chapels belonging to our Establishment, were never so filled, nor has the number of Communicants been so great, at least for many years, as they have been during the late season of Lent, and on Good Friday, and Easter Sunday. I am, Mr. Urban, at all times,

Your Constant Reader and Well-wisher, A FRIEND TO RATIONAL CHRISTIANITY.

Mr. URBAN, *March* 27.

YOUR pages furnish many edifying discussions on the subject of Conformity. It seems generally agreed, that Sects so wide of each other, as Protestants holding the Doctrine of the Trinity, Unitarians, and Roman Catholicks, cannot join in Communion without abandoning their leading tenets. There seems little objection to concurring with those who express a wish, that in this Island, Episcopalians, Presbyterians, Methodists, Anabaptists, Independents, and every other subdivision of those who disclaim the Pope's authority, would unite with their National Church. If a man whose property or occupation induces him to reside alternately in England and Scotland can screw up his mind to a conformity with each of those Establishments, I would applaud him for so doing; but deem it shocking to decency, humanity, and common sense, to say, that if he stedfastly adhere to the Church in which he was born and bred, or to which he, on mature deliberation, gives a decided preference, he passes *half* his life, and perhaps dies, in the situation of a guilty schismatick. Such, however, is the unavoidable inference

inference to be drawn from the writings of many modern High-Church Divines.

On the other hand, when the late Bp. Horne was so forgetful of what he owed to a "*Congé d'élire*," as to pronounce the titular Scotch Prelates to be "better Bishops" than himself; and when the University of Oxford raised a public subscription for them; I could not wholly acquit either his Lordship, or that learned body, of acting contrary to their own principles, by giving undue encouragement to Separatists. Had Scotland sent five thousand pounds towards the more ample maintenance of Presbyterian Ministers in Oxford, it would have been deemed highly unseasonable.

The word *Conventicle* is grossly abused. No Clergyman can be so ignorant as not to know, that when a Place of Worship is licensed under the Toleration Act at the English Quarter-sessions, or registered in Scotland, it from that moment ceases to be a Conventicle: but we find the expression still retained, where it is notoriously misplaced; not only in writings of the coarsest texture, "*ad captandum vulgus*," but even in solemn Charges, principally calculated for the perusal of their Reverend Auditors.

One of your old Correspondents, Dr. Gleig, is, I find, become a *nominal* Scotch Bishop. About the year 1787, he exhibited some half-dozen Letters in your Magazine, under the signature of "A Presbyter;" not long afterwards, he re-printed them in a pamphlet of considerable bulk, without any apparent motive, except that of asserting, in a furious Appendix, that "the right of James the Second to the Throne of these Realms was at least equal to that of his Successor." I have various reasons for thinking, that by far the greater part of the impression was withdrawn from sale: one copy was, however, bound up, and sent to Dr. Williams's Library in Redcross Street. An antagonist, against whom he hurled the epithets "scurrilous, foul-mouthed," and all manner of hard words, ventured to assert, that he was then grasping at the shadowy semblance of a Caledonian Mitre. This grand object of pursuit is, it seems, at length obtained. Mr. Horsley has shewn much condescension in preaching and publishing the Consecration Sermon: the propriety of so doing will not bear too rigorous an enquiry. Even admitting it possible for any British Bishop to be appointed without the Royal signature, it is notorious, that, twenty years ago, such Letters of Orders as Dr. Gleig could have produced, were forbidden by the Legislature to be registered, and were moreover declared totally "null and void." As it does not appear that he has re-trodden his steps, and been admitted into the Priesthood by any English or even Irish Prelate, his *pretended* Consecration must be looked upon as a mere farce. "*Collapsa ruunt subductis tecta columnis.*" The Lawyer who was never regularly called to the Bar, is disqualified from becoming a Judge.

The popular cry of the Church being in danger carries, I trust, no weight with it, even when applied to the Church of Scotland. That Church has been sneeringly spoken of as "founded on the rock of Poverty;" but its Pastors seldom absent themselves from their Benefices, and are truly respectable. What though part of its Aristocracy, drawn aside by lucre or ambition, barter their national hereditary tenets for larger endowments, it is devoutly to be hoped, that there is still energy enough left among the bulk of its enlightened population, to preserve inviolate those inestimable privileges, which were originally obtained for them by their justly-honoured Patriarch, John Knox, aided by the stern virtue of their ancestors, and which received their ultimate confirmation from our great deliverer, King William.

As for the Church of England, to speak of it in similar terms, would convey the bitterest sarcasm on its Conductors; who must feel themselves entrusted with authority little short of absolute. A profusion of loaves and fishes attract younger branches of the most opulent, as well as the most powerful families, and bring proselytes, even from the Highlands; a competent number of clamorous Polemicks, if not profound Scholars, are interspersed with its noble and honourable Dignitaries; its landed possessions have been abundantly increased since the Restoration;

tion; I presume not to enquire into their unequal distribution. We mourn over the Mortmain Act, nearly reduced to a dead letter, from being partly repealed, and partly evaded. Convocations indeed are curbed: but in every district from the Tweed to the Land's-End in Cornwall, a Spiritual Court, vested with inquisitorial cognizance, not only over crimes, but inadvertences, brandishes the scourge over such of its Ministers as eschew the Creed of St. Athanasius. The power of the Hierarchy has recently acquired additional strength, by disabling the Laity who pay tithes from enforcing the residence of an Incumbent; it being now left to the sole discretion of the Bishop (who perhaps sees his diocese for a few weeks once in three years) to determine, whether the Rector shall go to his Parsonage, or continue, like his superiors, at places of public amusement. Are not, in short, greater things than these still in agitation, and already peeping out from behind the curtain?

Limiting my present speculation to the Island we inhabit, I readily join my feeble voice to the panegyrists of Conformity; provided it be sufficiently broad and impartial. The Episcopalian Church of England, and the Presbyterian Kirk of Scotland, are equally entitled to protection from Government: but, when the jargon of the Warburtonian School is adopted, and "Alliances between Church and State" are recommended, such language is not to be endured in any Christian Realm; obedience to their civil rulers, not an arrogant rivalry with them, being the doctrine inculcated on the Apostles by the great Founder of our Religion.

More ostentatious distinctions I leave to others, and aspire to no title beyond that of an occasional Conformist; it would ill become me, therefore, to decide which of our two Pales, Southern or Northern, is so constructed, as to be best calculated for admitting the numerous society of Methodists: they are a sect not after my taste; but I would always refrain from speaking of them with disrespect, being convinced that they have done abundance of good to the Established Clergy, by keeping them more on the alert. L. L.

Mr. URBAN, *April* 15.

I DO not often trouble you; but there are subjects, for the discussion of which I consider your Miscellany peculiarly appropriate: consequently, when I have occasion to write upon such subjects, I generally appeal to your candour to grant a corner in one of your pages, for the publication of my sentiments; and I take this opportunity of remarking, that I never addressed you under any other signature than that which is subscribed to this Letter. My motive has generally been, to correct erroneous statements, in matters where my particular situation gave me an opportunity of acquiring authentic information; and, upon that principle, I now request, you will allow me to call your and your Readers' attention to a paragraph in the "Addenda et Corrigenda," in Mr. Banks's third volume of "The Dormant and Extinct Baronage of England;" where, speaking of the descent of the Barony of Zouche, and alluding to the Case recently determined in the House of Lords, he says, "*that the issue from* Elizabeth *the eldest daughter*" (of the last Lord) "*in the line of* Tate *is illegitimate;*" and he adds, that this is "a circumstance, which, notwithstanding the evidence adduced, and the strong assertions made to the contrary, will ever remain impressed as the fact upon the minds of those who are not obliged by any Statute known in the law to believe otherwise."

Now, Sir, I desire leave to say, not only upon the authority of the decision of the House of Lords, but upon that of my own personal knowledge, arising from the most strict and minute investigation, that there is not one link in the whole chain of descent from the last Lord, who died in 1625, to his present Representative, wherein the legitimacy of the respective persons has not been most unequivocally and satisfactorily proved.

I shall not, *at present*, enter into any enquiry as to Mr. Banks's motive for thus stepping aside, as it were, merely for the purpose of publishing a foul and malignant slander; but content myself with assuring you, that there is not, in truth, even the shadow of a pretence for his assertion. W—DE—N.

Mr.

Mr. URBAN, *April* 5.

IT is now a considerable time since the Poems of the late Henry Kirke White were ushered into the world; and their reception has been so favourable, that at present few people are unacquainted with their extraordinary merit. The sale, consequently, must have been very extensive, and the profit upon that sale considerable. Now, Mr. Urban, you will confer a favour upon my fireside, by acquainting the publick, whether the family of the deceased are benefited by the circulation of the "Remains."

From several passages in his Letters, the "*Res angusta domi*" appear to have pressed heavily upon Henry's mind; and should they still operate upon the family, remuneration by this means would be the most delicate, and, at the same time, most effective, for the unavoidable expences occasioned by a College education. Still, an improper disclosure of family affairs is not the wish of your occasional Correspondent,

NAT. ORWADE, D.D.

Mr. URBAN, *April* 6.

PERMIT me to enquire, through the medium of the Gentleman's Magazine, whether it is the intention of the family or friends of the late Rev. Jonathan Boucher, to continue, at any future period, the publication of his "Supplement to Dr. Johnson's Dictionary." The first part, containing the letter A, was given to the world at the commencement of the year 1807; and it must be a matter of sincere regret to those who are acquainted with the superior degree of excellence which this small portion of the work exhibits, to think that the remainder of it should rest in oblivion, from a want of *public encouragement*. A Dictionary of this nature (at a time when old English Literature is so generally cultivated) is certainly a great *desideratum*; and, as the expences of printing, &c. are at present highly exorbitant, I beg leave to suggest a mode, by which the cost of publication might be considerably lessened, *viz.* by omitting the *Provincial Glossary*, and thus rendering it *exclusively* a Dictionary of *Obsolete Words*.

I perceive that Mr. Nares has advertised a work, containing an elucidation of the Language of the "Middle Age." This will doubtless, in some degree, supply the deficiency of which I complain; although it cannot, by any means, reconcile us to that loss we shall sustain, in case Mr. Boucher's most valuable Supplement remains in Manuscript.

Yours, &c. J. M.

Mr. URBAN, *Strand*, *April* 7.

IN your last month's Magazine is recorded the death of Hugh Hewson, noted as the original Strap of Dr. Smollett. About 35 years ago, a Mr. Lewis, bookbinder, then lived at Chelsea, and *was the reputed Strap*. He was, as I have been informed, put into business by the Doctor, and much patronised by him. I think Lewis's son was some years ago a bookseller and binder in the neighbourhood of Carnaby Market; he may be alive now, and might probably be able to unravel the mystery.

I have heard several of Lewis's countrymen and profession, as well as the inhabitants of Chelsea, speak of him as the Strap of Smollett; indeed, there are many of the old inhabitants that remember them well. Some of your numerous Correspondents may be able to set this matter in its true light. W. R.

Mr. URBAN, *Leicestershire*, *Apr.* 9.

I HAVE been much surprised at the Monkish Verses, beginning "*Solitudo quam dilecta*" (in your volume LXXVIII. p. 728.) being given to a different person from him who I always believed had written them, *viz.* the late Rev. Mr. Jones of Nayland. I saw them many years ago, on a fine oak, in the grounds of his son-in-law, E. Walker, esq. of Gestingthorpe in Essex; and the late reverend and venerable Mr. Bridges, who was related to him by marriage, assured me Mr. Jones was the author of those lines. A. H.

Mr. URBAN, *Feb.* 15.

THE remarks of Cantianus, in your Magazine for January, p. 31, are before me. It may gratify him, perhaps, to be informed, that I collated, a few years ago, the whole of the "Common Prayer" with one of the "Sealed Books;" which are the standards from which all copies of the "Common Prayer" ought to be printed; as the Act of Uniformity of

of Charles the Second directs; and, that the two omissions (as he calls them) in his Oxford edition of 1809, are correct. But the differences in the *pointing* which I found are almost without number. Yet I am at a loss to guess, why the Commissioners who were appointed by King Charles to revise the Liturgy, should have struck out the first *and* in the Doxology of the Lord's Prayer; because it is certainly contained in all the Bibles, in any language, that I have ever seen; and also in every Lord's Prayer of those published in Chamberlayne's *Oratio Dominica*, that I, who am not an universal linguist, am able to make out.

I wish, at the same time, to thank Cantianus for his hint, respecting the notice given by some of the Clergy in his neighbourhood, of the Collect of the day. I shall adopt it myself the very next Sunday; making an alteration as to the *time* of the notice, which, I trust, he will approve, viz. to enlarge a little the notice before the Lessons, by adding, "being such a *Sunday*, or such a *Festival*;" because, by this alteration, all interruption will be avoided to the devout feelings of the Congregation, engaged at the other time in prayer upon their knees.

I concur with Cantianus in his opinion, that the Methodists had better be let alone by *us* "in the Pulpit." But why should not the Legislature make some restrictive regulations for the obtaining by them of what is called a Licence to preach?

I shall close my Letter with the offering to Cantianus, and to the curious publick, of the following literary *morceau*, omitting only the name of the candidate and of the place. It was handed up to me, whilst on the Bench, at the last Easter Quarter Sessions, by the Clerk of the Peace, for the purpose of putting it before the Chairman. The man came the following day, took the oaths, got a certificate of his having done so, for which he paid six-pence, and thus easily became a licenced Preacher of "the Gospel of Christ the Lord." The very same man was convicted, a few weeks ago, in the full penalty, for having used weights short of the standard, in his chandler's shop.

LITERAL COPY.

"J—— M—— of the parrish of M—— in the County of Surrey, Doth hear by a Ply for a Licence to preach the Gospel of Christ the Lord, this 26 Day of April 1808."

O! the oppressive Toleration Act!!!

CLERICUS SURRIENSIS.

Mr. URBAN, *Charlotte-street, March 15.*

AS Mr. Bagster has given a very defective representation of what passed between us, I think it necessary here to print, from my own notes, the exact substance of our conversations; and, though Mr. B. says, for what purpose I made such memoranda is best known to myself, I here avow my reason for doing it was, to be able, if necessary, to refute subsequent misrepresentations; and, I think, I did no more than was needful.

That my name, considering my relation to the Editor of the Complete Angler, was intended to be used as a recommendation to the work, cannot be doubted. It was so understood at the time by some of my own friends, who advised me to exculpate myself; and I know, that in one instance, before the fact was explained, it had operated as an inducement to the purchase of the book.

As to the censure against my father, I objected to it, for the reasons stated in my former Letter. I never *requested* the leaf to be cancelled; but Mr. B. voluntarily tore it. He has, however, in p. 152, of your Magazine, now given the note, and observation on it, as it stood; and my answer to it is in addition to what I before urged, that, in p. vi. of the Life of Cotton, my father has used these words: "And here we may suppose, the younger Mr. *Cotton*, tempted by the vicinity of a river plentifully stored with fish of the best kinds, to have chosen angling for his recreation; and, looking upon it to be, what *Walton* rightly terms it, *an art*, to have applied himself," &c. This passage occurs in the Life of Cotton, prefixed to the edition of 1784, and has been continued in the subsequent editions; and it is remarkable, that in the above passage, my father has been anxious to impress the sentiment more particularly on the mind of the reader, by printing the words *an art* in italick.

Mr. Bagster's third charge is, that I at-

I attempt to depreciate the drawings; and he attributes my former Letter to my being, as he says, disappointed in a wish to purchase them. What I stated, as to the drawings, is what frequently happens, where engravings are made from drawings, that the original designer, if still alive, corrected the proofs; and every one at all acquainted with the subject knows, that, in consequence of the opportunity thus afforded of reconsidering the several parts at different times, engravings are generally much improved by this method. My letter has no relation to the drawings, nor is it the consequence of any circumstance respecting them. It is, and was intended as an exculpation of myself from any censure, in permitting such a wretched portrait of my father, and a republication of the work, in a manner so disgraceful to the memory of him and the original authors, to appear. It was sent on the recommendation of some of my friends; and whatever had happened as to the drawings, I should have thought myself bound, in justice both to my father and myself, to have vindicated myself. But, as Mr. B. has adverted to other circumstances, and not stated them fully, I shall, from my notes, give them correctly.

In the course of the first conversation with him, on the 27th of September, 1808, he told me, his engraver was in possession of the original drawings for the cuts of the Complete Angler, from which he meant to re-engrave the cuts; and, on my asking, as I had always wished to possess them, because they belonged to a work of my father's, whether the Engraver would be inclined to part with them, Mr. B. said he had made him an offer, which had been refused; from which I understood, as any one else would, and as those persons to whom this fact has been mentioned have invariably done, that they were unengaged.

The autograph of Walton, which he had borrowed on the 27th of September, 1808, for three days, a time limited by himself, not having been returned, I called on Mr. B. on the 1st of October; and, as I still conceived the drawings unengaged, I asked him the name of his engraver, and whether he was the person who had the drawings. He told me his name was Audinet, that he was the person who had the drawings; but said, he must beg I would not apply to him, as he himself had secured the refusal of the drawings, if Mr. Audinet parted with them; and it would only induce Mr. A. either to refuse to part with them, or to ask more for them. He said, he meant to make up a copy of the book with the original drawings, and some other drawings of fish; but not for sale. In the course of a very short conversation, on my saying that some of the original drawings were lost (which I did, on recollecting that those of the fishing-tackle, at the end of Part I. had been destroyed when my father's house was burnt, some years since), he said, that that of the inside of the fishing-house was missing. On my saying also that I had never seen them, he offered to shew them to me when he should have them; but to this I made no reply, as I never intended to ask for a sight of them. He then said, he hoped to return Walton's autograph on Monday following (which he did not till Saturday the 8th of October, and then only in consequence of my requiring it). I left him, and have not applied to his engraver; though I think, as others also think, that, between my first and second interview with him, fresh measures were taken to defeat any application from me.

If he made, as he says he did, any promise, that, if he declined the drawings, I should have the next offer, it made so little impression on my mind, after the above conversation, which implied a determined resolution to purchase the drawings, that I never placed any dependence on it. It was evidently nugatory; and Mr. Baxter was undertaking for what he could not perform. If he had not interest sufficient to procure them for himself, he certainly could not influence the owner as to the manner in which he should act respecting them.

When Mr. B. talks of his desire to do justice to my father's portrait, and speaks of its being unfinished and since completed, he only shews he knows nothing of the subject. No finishing that the best engraver in the world could give it could ever make it good for any thing. The whole

JAMES PILTON's MANUFACTORY,

KING's ROAD, CHELSEA, MIDDLESEX.

THE INTERIOR OF THE MENAGERIE,

Displaying Ornamental Works for Country Residences, and Specimens of the Invisible Fence.

Mercier and Chervet, printers,
31, Little Bartholomew Close.

whole outline is most miserably bad; it is ill-drawn; *it does not resemble the print from which it was taken*; and it is not like my father.

How far my threat as to *Ignoramus* is irrelevant or futile the reader will judge, after the following circumstances. I knew that the book had been described in a country catalogue as *scarce*, and an increased price, double the original sum, asked for it; as has also since been the case in a London catalogue. Such circumstances are seldom unknown to booksellers. The unwarrantable indulgence of his curiosity, which he has neither attempted to defend or apologise for, was undoubtedly such as to imply a strong degree of interest; especially when the very title lettered on the back of the book informed him there were corrections in it, and he could not open the book without seeing it was interleaved for the purpose of manuscript insertions, of which there were several.

After Mr. B.'s conduct in the gratification of his curiosity, and after having seen as I had this degrading representation of my father, is it wonderful that I should express myself with warmth? and am I not justified in resenting a publication so disgraceful to my father's memory?

To Mr. B.'s assertion that the hand of Walton is correctly copied, and his inference that the engraver is not responsible for the bad drawing of it, I shall only say that, since my last letter, I have had an opportunity of comparing Walton's hand in Mr. B.'s print with the print before Dr. Zouch's 4to edition of Walton's Lives of Dr. Donne, &c. from which it was copied. This I have done very carefully; and I do affirm that Mr. B.'s print is so grossly inaccurate in that part, that every artist who understands the human figure (for some confine themselves wholly to other branches) would immediately on seeing the prints together be of that opinion.

Mr. B. seems to lay much stress on my not objecting, as he says, to his publication, and wants to construe that into acquiescence; but the whole book was, as I then understood, and still understand, already printed off before I knew that any such undertaking was in hand; and therefore it was too late to object.

I see no necessity for noticing any farther any circumstances in his letter; and having, in the opinion of those friends whom I have consulted, fully vindicated myself, which is what I intended, I shall here drop the subject. JOHN SIDNEY HAWKINS.

Mr. URBAN, *April 3.*

YOU are requested to insert the following description of a Fence upon a new principle, with the accompanying Plate, if the subject, on account of its affinity with one branch of mechanics, and its subserviency to ornamental gardening, may be allowed a place in your interesting Miscellany.

Mr. Repton, in his Observations on the Theory and Practice of Landscape Gardening, appears to have regarded the ordinary kind of Fence which he found had been set up, in most situations round the house, to keep off stock from the dressed grounds, as a stubborn obstacle to opening an extensive view.

The Invisible Fence, invented by the undersigned, has in numerous instances been consistently employed by that tasteful and scientific designer to rescue a fine prospect, which he found excluded or masqued by pales or railing of the common heavy materials and construction. The substitution of the new principle has occurred subsequently to the publication of Mr. Repton's book; or a work which describes not merely every grand object but every minute feature connected with the laying out of grounds, might have honoured it by incidental notice.

The Basis of the Invisible Fence is elastic iron wire, manufactured, prepared, and applied, by a process discovered and matured by the undersigned. Of this infrangible material, which for the main-wires must be drawn out to the thickness of a small reed, continuous strings are inserted horizontally through upright iron stancheons; the intervals between the strings is about nine inches, between the stancheons about seven feet. The horizontal wires in a state of tension are fastened to two main-stancheons at the extremities of the fence, passing at freedom through holes drilled in the intermediate stancheons.

The tension of each horizontal wire is

is preserved by the superior stability of the extreme stancheons, on the construction of which, and the mechanism of the base-work, the whole as a barrier against heavy cattle depends.

When the extent of the Fence is great, the main-stancheons are relieved at expedient distances by other principal stancheons. An improvement in the mode of joining horizontal wires qualifies every part of the length equally to bear the highest degree of tension. The Invisible Fence, in the simple form of the height of three feet and six inches, has in the Royal Pleasure Grounds at Frogmore, and in several parks of the nobility and gentry, been invariably found adequate to exclude the largest and strongest kinds of grazing stock.

Increased in height two feet, the Fence becomes applicable to deer parks. Deer have never been found to injure it, or attempt to leap it, and appear to avoid it as a snare, probably deterred by its transparent appearance. When it is intended to keep lambs out of plantations, perpendicular wires comparatively small are interwoven upon the lower horizontal wires: and to preserve flowers and exotics from hares and rabbits, it is only necessary to narrow the interstices by minute additions to the upright wires. On substances so small, presenting a round surface, neither rain nor snow can lodge: independent of which, by a coating of paint they are preserved from the effects of the weather.

The strength attained by the principles on which the materials are manufactured, and the erection of the Fence is conducted, cannot be justly conceived, but by a person who has witnessed the effect of a considerable force impressed, or weight lodged on a single wire of a Fence erected. The tempered elasticity of the tort-string allows it to bend, and on the removal of the oppressing force the vigorous recoil of the wire vibrating till it reassumes a perfectly strait line, shews that a violent shock cannot warp it. With regard to the effect of these transparent boundaries in opening a view—a pleasure-ground intersected or surrounded with them, must be surveyed before an estimate can be formed of the small distance at which they vanish from the eye and leave the prospect free: this distance may be stated by experience at seventy yards.

On the utility of this invention to gentlemen engaged in the improvement of grounds, it would be unnecessary to enlarge.

Yours, &c. J. Pilton.

Wire Manufactory,
King's-road, Chelsea.

Mr. Urban, *April* 10.

I HAVE lately had occasion to consult the Registers of the Marriages performed in the Fleet. They are contained in above eighty books, and arranged with little regularity; so that almost the whole number must be inspected in order to find out any particular marriage.

They are also private property; and though they may be in the possession of a very honourable person at the existing moment, yet there is no knowing into what hands they may fall. What arts might not be practised? What insertions or erasures might not be made, to suit the interests of unprincipled individuals, by fraudulent stratagems or criminal connivance? How nearly is the honour of many respectable families concerned in this important matter! How many large inheritances are at stake! Government should immediately purchase these records, deposit them in safe custody, have them transcribed, and a regular index made for the whole of them. The difficulty of access, and the heaviness of the fee at present demanded for an inspection and copy of a Register, are considerations, though minor considerations, deserving of some attention.

I should be much obliged to you also, Mr. Urban, if you, or any of your numerous and intelligent correspondents, could acquaint me with the name of a tall black clergyman, who used to solicit the commands of the votaries of Hymen at the door of a public-house known by the sign of the Cock in Fleet-market, previously to the Marriage Act, as the knowledge of this personage's name might very much facilitate an investigation I am now making in a case of some consequence.

Yours, &c. A. B.

Mr.

Mr. URBAN, *April* 6.

I HAVE long observed, and not without regret, that whenever you have occasion to mention the parish of Mary-le-bone, you invariably and *studiously* write it Mary-*la-bonne*. I have observed it, I say, with regret; because, as a constant reader and veteran admirer of the Magazine, I am grieved at observing any thing in it which can be liable to censure as an affectation of singularity*. That the article *le* is not feminine in the French language, must be admitted: as well as that *bone* is not the French feminine of *bon*. If St. Mary *the good*, therefore, was the *true* English meaning of the name, the jumble of French and English in St. Mary-*la-bonne* would certainly, upon the whole, approach nearer to correctness than the other medley of St. Mary-le-bone. The fact, however, is that the name has *no such* meaning: nor has any one (that I know of) ever contended that it had.

Mr. Lysons, in his Environs of London, vol. III. p. 242, article Marybone, says,

"The name of this place was antiently called Tiburn, from its situation near a small bourn or rivulet, formerly called Aye-brook, or Eye-brook, and now Tyburn-brook. When the site of the Church was altered to another spot near the same brook, it was called, I *imagine*, St. Mary at the bourn, now corrupted to St. Mary-le-bone, or Marybone."

Mr. Lysons's *imagination*, however (though it never so far misled him as to make him stumble upon the conceit of St. Mary the good) does not happen to have gone hand in hand with the evidence of Antiquity upon this subject. For the name in old writings is constantly "Sancta Maria de Ossibus," which is strictly St. Mary of the bones, but popularly, according to the old idiom, St. Mary-le-bone. In like manner, St. Mary-le-bow is invariably rendered in Latin Sancta Maria *de Arcu*; which, as *le* is here again not a feminine article, and *bow*, or *beau*, is not a feminine adjective in the French language, might with just as much propriety be translated St. Mary-*la-belle*. In what manner the name of another parish in this metropolis, "*viz.* St. Mary-le-Strand, would be managed so as to bring that likewise within the pale of the new French Dictionary, I am wholly unable to conjecture; and leave that difficulty to be surmounted by superior ingenuity. S. L. S.

* Our Correspondent will find that we are not pertinacious. EDIT.

Mr. URBAN, *April* 10.

I SHOULD have refrained from making public the following notes, had it not lately been suggested, by a Gentleman whose opinion I esteem, that such a step was necessary to shew I had not neglected to notice, in a proper manner, the abuse levelled at me by the agents of Dr. Jenner, in that Report of his Institution relative to the fatal effects of Cow-Pox protection at Ringwood* in Hampshire. As the Institution in Salisbury-square was distinguished by the name of Jenner, and as the Doctor was the ostensible director of the proceedings of that body, I considered him responsible for whatever appeared in the Reports of it, and therefore to him I applied for information and redress by the following note:

SIR, *Spring Gardens, July* 7, 1808.

ONE part of the Ringwood Report published by the Society, bearing your name, reflects on my character, and has been referred to in the Morning Post. I beg to know whether you consider yourself as responsible for that Report, as it may then be necessary for me to require a farther explanation. I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient Servant,

To Dr. Jenner. J. BIRCH.

ANSWER.

SIR, *Great Russell-st. July* 8, 1808.

NEITHER the Report of the Ringwood Cases, nor any publication I have seen in the Newspapers, seem to me sufficient grounds for the honour of your correspondence. You must therefore excuse my sending an answer to a question with which I have nothing to do. I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient Servant,

To J. Birch, Esq. EDWARD JENNER.

The only construction I could put upon this reply was, that Dr. Jenner did not chuse to answer for the proceedings of his own Institution; but referred me to his agents, whose names were signed to the Report, and who acted as inspectors for him, in the cases where the fatal effects and insecurity of his practice resulted. But I could receive no satisfaction from individuals I considered too insignificant to injure my character; and, therefore, when I was taught to conclude the Ringwood Report was the act of these persons, and not of Dr.

* See Gent. Mag. vol. LXXVIII. p. 344.

Jenner,

Jenner, I no longer thought it a subject worthy of my attention; and should never have resumed the notice of it, but for the suggestion I have stated. I desire it may be remembered, that from the first proposal of this irrational experiment, I have uniformly and avowedly opposed it on the firm principles of sound Surgery, from which the greatest part of the Faculty have been Dissenters. I have never had occasion to alter my opinion, I have remained at my post: while the Cow-Poxers of all descriptions have been driven from every station they held, and have abandoned all the hypotheses they adduced in defence of the practice*; and the Director himself, after having been *twice* rewarded by Parliament, is a *second* time compelled to seek the protection of the College of Physicians, who, without either *examination* or *licence*, have not only permitted him to practice within the district of their power, but have amalgamated him with the chief Officers of their Corporation, and have appointed *his* Secretary to overlook *their* Register. The period draws nigh when the publick will be satisfied whether Dr. Jenner deserves £30,000. for an attempt to snatch the laurels from the brow of Lady Wortley Montague; or whether the Opponents of Vaccination, who have stemmed the torrent, and maintained the orthodox principles of safe and salutary practice, against the obsequiousness of the Faculty, and the Report of the College of Physicians, merit better epithets from that learned body than those of *ignorant and designing* men.

JOHN BIRCH.

Mr. URBAN, *Birmingham, Easter Even*, 1809.

YESTERDAY being Good Friday, the antient dames of this place were especially careful to lay up a sufficient stock of *Cross Buns* (which will keep without growing mouldy!), as a panacea for all disorders during the succeeding twelvemonth.

This superstition is evidently the relick of a Roman Catholic practice, founded on the doctrine of Transubstantiation; though the practice (and with it the doctrine itself) was reprobated by the Church in the time of our Saxon ancestors nearly 800 years ago. "Here followeth the wordes of Ælfricke, Abbot of S. Albones, and also of Malmesberye, taken out of his Epistle written to Wulfsine, Byshop of Scyrburne*: 'Some Pristes keepe the Housell (*i. e.* the Sacramental Wafer) that is hallowed on Easter Day, *all the yere for syke men.* But they doe greatlye amysse, by cause it waxeth *horye.* That Housell is Christe's bodye, *not bodylye, but ghostlye*'." (A Testimonie of Antiquitie; shewing the auncient Fayth in the Church of England, 1567, p. 63.)

Ælfrick also uses similar language in an Epistle to Wulfstan, Archbishop of York (*ut sup.* p. 66).

The following story (given, with another nearly as wonderful, by Butler in his Feminin' Monarchi, 1634, p. 18, from Bozius, de Signis Ecclesiæ, lib. XIV. c. 3.) will shew to what an extent the belief of a real presence has been carried; and that the architectural skill of bees is not confined to their waxen cells, but has displayed itself in the erection of a complete religious edifice!

"Cùm mulier quædam simplicis ingenij nonnulla apum alvearia possideret, neq; illæ redderent expetitum fructum, sed hæ quâdam tabescentes morerentur; de consilio alterius fœminæ simplicioris, accessit ad Sacerdotem perceptura Eucharistiam: quam sumptam tamen ore continuit, domumq; reversa extractam collocavit in uno ex alvearijs. Lues cessavit: mella affluebant. Itaq; suo tempore mulier, apertis, ut mel educeret, alvearijs, vidit (miranda res!) exædificatum ab apibus sacellum, constructum altare, parietes miro Architecturæ artificio suis fenestris appositè suis locis ornatos, ostium, turrim, *cum suis tintinabulis:* Eucharistiam verò in altari repositam, circumvolabant suavi susurro perstrepentes apes."

WILLIAM HAMPER.

Mr. URBAN, *April* 19.

I SHALL be much obliged if any of your Correspondents will inform me of a cheap remedy for the Ague, to be distributed *amongst poor people* afflicted with that complaint. Also a remedy for destroying Black-beetles, which swarm in the houses in London; my servants can scarce sit in the kitchen of an evening for them†.

Yours, &c. MENTOR.

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* This, though from principles of the strictest impartiality we have inserted Mr. Birch's Letters, we cannot possibly admit. EDIT.

* I need not trouble you to print the original Saxon.

† See our former volumes, *passim.*

BIOGRAPHICAL MEMOIRS OF MR. GOUGH; *continued from p.* 195.

GREATLY as the blessing of a long life is to be esteemed, the circumstances which attend it are often of the most afflicting nature; and amongst these, the loss of our earliest and most valuable friends is not the least distressing. This observation is not new; but it forcibly recurs to us on recollecting the Friend we now deplore. During the long period in which the present Editor of the Gentleman's Magazine has had the melancholy satisfaction of recording the departure of numberless Worthies, with whom it has been his happiness and his pride to have formed an intimacy, he has never felt himself so inadequate to the task.

The loss of Mr. GOUGH is to him the loss of more than a Brother—it is losing a part of himself. For the last forty years he has experienced in Mr. Gough the kind, disinterested friend; the prudent, judicious adviser; the firm, unshaken patron. To him every material event in life was confidentially imparted. In those that were prosperous, no man more heartily rejoiced; in such as were less propitious, no man more sincerely condoled, or more readily endeavoured to alleviate. This was more particularly the case in the two last years, in calamities of the most trying nature! But he is happily released from an illness which threatened to overwhelm a noble mind with mental imbecility; and is gone to receive the reward of a well-spent, religious life.

The account given of Mr. GOUGH* in our last, from his own pen, unmixed with extraneous observations, it may now be allowable to enlarge.

One of the most prominent features in his character was, an insatiable thirst for Literature; and particularly that branch of it in which he so eminently excelled, the study of our National Antiquities. Young as he was at the time of his Father's death, in 1751; not having then attained his 16th year; an only son, with the certainty of inheriting a plentiful fortune; his attention was principally turned to the improvement of his mind, and the foundation of a noble Library. Hence the pleasurable diversions of the age to him had little charms. The well-stored shop of *honest Tom Payne* at the Mews Gate,

* The family from which Mr. Gough descended, the Goughs of Wales, extend their line no farther back than the time of Henry IV., though others of the name, and connected with the family, occur as early as the reign of Henry I. Sir Matthew Gough, with whose father, Innerth or John, the pedigree begins, having passed the prime of his life in the French wars of Henry V. and VI., finished it in Cade's rebellion, fighting on the part of the Citizens, in July 1450, at the battle of London-bridge. Nor is this the only instance where Mr. Gough's ancestors were highly distinguished for their loyalty. The unfortunate Charles I. during his troubles, stopt at Wolverhampton, where he was entertained by Madam St. Andrew, who was either sister or aunt to Mr. Henry Gough; and that gentleman ventured to accommodate their Royal Highnesses Charles Prince and James Duke of York. An ancient tenement still remains at Wolverhampton, where these princely guests resided. A subscription being set on foot to aid the exigencies of the Royal Cause, the inhabitants cheerfully contributed according to their ability, but the most ample supply was expected from Mr. Gough, whose loyalty was as eminent as his fortune was superior; when, to the great surprise and disappointment of every one, he refused any assistance, though strongly urged by the King's Commissioners, who retired in disgust and chagrin. When night approached, putting on his hat and cloak, Mr. Gough went secretly and solicited a private audience of his Majesty. This appearing an extraordinary request, the dangerous circumstances of the times considered, the Lord in Waiting wished to know the object of the request, with an offer to communicate it to the King. Mr. Gough persisted in rejecting this offer; and, after much interrogation, obtained admission to the Royal Presence. He then drew from his cloak a purse, containing a large sum of money, and presenting it with due respect, said, "May it please your Majesty to accept this; it is all the cash I have by me, or I would have brought more." The gift was so acceptable to the King, that an offer of knighthood was made to Mr. Gough; but this loyal subject, having no other view than to serve his Sovereign, declined this honour, which was afterwards conferred on his grandson, Henry of Perryhall, when he was introduced at the Court of Charles II. and had mention made of the loyalty of his ancestors. It is presumed these services were not forgotten in the reign of Queen Anne, as Sir Henry obtained for two of his sons, while very young, the places of page to the Queen and Duke of Gloucester.

or the auction-rooms of the *two Sams*, Baker and Paterson, had beauties far transcending the alluring scenes of fashionable dissipation.

At Cambridge his studies were regular and severe; diverted only by occasional visits to the Metropolis; or by the delightful excursions which for twenty years he made to various parts of the kingdom, taking notes for a future edition of Camden; one of which, and that not the least pleasant to himself, was to *Pleshy* in Essex in 1762; and of which, after an interval of more than forty years, he published an excellent "History" in 1803; in the Preface to which he says,

"Having collected the history of this renowned little spot from all the materials within my reach, I leave the farther investigation of its antient glory to those whom a nearer residence to it gives an opportunity of more frequently examining. If I have failed in any essential part of my description, when I flatter myself I have done more towards bringing Pleshy into view than any before me have done, or are disinterested enough to attempt in future—

I have my praise,
And let the rest the burthen bear.

Yet, ere I quit this favourite scene, let me pay it the tribute of a verse, which, if it did not recall its former lustre, would teach me to recollect some of my earliest feelings in the rounds of Antiquarianism which I have ever since been running, and which I can with pleasure re-commence with my Poetical Friend from Pleshy."

The *Poetical Friend*, whose nervous lines are an ornament to the "History of Pleshy," needs not the additional merit of having written good verses, to enhance that genuine worth by which he has long been distinguished, as one of the most eminent of that honourable and useful body of men of whom Britain justly boasts—whose *Merchants* are Princes.

Mr. Gough was elected into the Society of Antiquaries in 1767; and in 1768 demonstrated his qualification in that science by publishing his "British Topography;" a work which, when the age of the Compiler is considered, may be looked upon as an extraordinary effort in an individual.

In 1770 he drew up an Account of the Society of Antiquaries; and in the following year, to the general satisfaction of the whole Society, was appointed their Director. How ably he fulfilled that office for 26 years, the publications of the Society will best testify.

His attentions, meanwhile, were not so entirely devoted to Literature, as to exclude him from the social duties and the rational pleasures of life.

Aug. 18, 1774, soon after the death of his Mother *, an event by which he came into full possession of the house at Enfield †, with the large estate bequeathed to him by his Father, he added considerably to his other comforts, by marrying Anne daughter of Thomas Hall, esq. of Golding, Herts; a lady of distinguished merit; whose family was equally respectable with his own; and who, after a long and happy union, has to lament the loss of him whose object through life was to increase her happiness.

Those only who have had the satisfaction of seeing Mr. Gough in his domestic and familiar circle can properly appreciate his merits. Though highly and deservedly distinguished as a scholar, the pleasantry and the easy condescension of his convivial hours still more endeared him, not only to his intimates, but even to those with whom the forms and customs of the world rendered it necessary that he should occasionally associate.

There was, however, another class of society to which, if possible, he was still more dear—the poor and the afflicted, to whom he was at all times a father, a friend, and a protector.

Of his literary labours it may not be necessary here to say more than that he translated *Camden's Britannia* from the original, and supplied his additions, with so little interruption of the ordinary intercourse of life, that none of his family were aware that he was at any time engaged in so laborious an undertaking.

* Elizabeth, daughter of Morgan Hynde, esq. of London. She was married in 1719, and, dying May 27, 1774, was buried (where the remains of her husband had been deposited in 1751) in the Rector's vault in St. Andrew's, Holborn. See vol. XLIV. pp. 287, 446.

† To the property at Enfield (where he constantly resided), the late Mr. Gough made considerable additions by purchase, particularly of a noble additional garden, and of a field nearly adjoining, adorned with a long row of beautiful chesnut-trees, which, he used pleasantly to say, were planted by his father, and were coæval with himself—and which he afterwards had to pay for as full-grown timber.

To

To pass over his less-important publications, the "Sepulchral Monuments" would alone have been sufficient to perpetuate his fame, and the credit of the Arts in England; where few works of superior splendour have before or since appeared. The assistance which he received towards its improvement and decoration shall be given in his own words:

"Far am I from being insensible of the difficulty of procuring accurate drawings of monuments at a distance from the Capital. This I have experienced too often, when I have been obliged to borrow an inferior pencil; and have frequently been left without any help at all: where, had a Vertue, a Grimm, a Carter, or a Basire, assisted, the monuments of distant Cathedrals might have been rendered as familiar as those of Westminster. Nor is it only the distance of draughtsmen from the spot, but the little practice of the subject. The walk of fame for modern Artists is not sufficiently enlarged. Emulous of excelling in History, Portrait, or Landscape, they overlook the unprofitable, though not less useful, walk of Antiquity; or, in Grecian and Roman, forget Gothic and more domestic monuments. The unfrequency of the pursuit enhances the price. I must except from this reproach my friend Basire, whose praise it is to be faithful in his transcripts and modest in his prices; though it is almost a perversion of his burin, which shines so much in living portraits, to employ it on Gothic ones. Nor must I forget how many specimens are contributed to this Collection by Mr. John Carter, whose rising talents I had hailed with predictive applause, and to whose merit I am always ready to do justice.

"It would be the highest ingratitude not to acknowledge what obligations this work is under to the hand of Friendship. To Mr. Tyson I am indebted for several drawings; and had he lived to enjoy his long-wished-for retreat, I should have received many more. To the exertions of Craven Ord, Esq. are owing the impressions of some of the finest brasses, as well as many valuable descriptive hints. I am happy also in testifying my acknowledgments to Mr. Kerrich, for several highly-finished drawings; and for many useful particulars to the late Sir John Cullum *(O si fata aspera rumpas!)* who lived not to see the success of his labours and those of his excellent coadjutor in my behalf. The Hon. Horace Walpole, with that readiness of communication which marks his character, indulged me with the free use of a number of drawings by Mr. Vertue or Sir Charles Frederick, which he purchased, amongst a vast fund of others, at Mr. Lethieullier's sale. And, should this work attract the notice of the curious enough to induce any person of taste and liberality to communicate correct drawings of such monuments in this period as have escaped or been omitted by me, I shall be ready to engrave them for a new edition, or a Supplement. Since I first conceived the present design, some events have happened, which render the candour of the Publick of very serious concern to me. The Society of Antiquaries have published Engravings of Five Monuments in Westminster Abbey, with an accurate description by the Montfaucon of England, the late Sir Joseph Ayloffe. When I reflect on his intimate acquaintance with every part of that venerable structure, and the opportunities he had for pursuing his enquiries there, I am at a loss whether to lament his reluctance to continue what he had so happily begun, or my own presumption in attempting to supply his knowledge by vague conjectures. He closed a life devoted to the study of our National Antiquities before three sheets of this work had passed the press; and it can only pay a tribute to his abilities. Had my ingenious friend Mr. Tyson been living, his taste in drawing, and his knowledge of these subjects, would have corrected innumerable errors which now obtrude themselves. It is enough for me to bewail my loss by his death; and to add to it, and the instances of mortality I am here contemplating, those of our common friend Mr. James Essex, and the Rev. Sir John Cullum, Bart. Deprived of these aids,

"Ferimur per opaca locorum,
Et me quem dudum non ulla injecta . . movebant . . [mine Graiûm,
Tela, neque adverso glomerati ex ag-
Nunc omnes terrent auræ; sonus excitat omnis, [que timentem."
Suspensum, et pariter comitique oneri-

Thus much from the Preface to the first volume in 1786. In the Introduction to the second volume in 1796 Mr. Gough adds,

"It were an invidious boast how little is owing to the assistance of my fellow-labourers in the vineyard of Antiquity. The little success of invitation to communicate correct drawings of monuments serves but to prove how novel the subject is, or how little impression it has made on them; or that in this, as in most of the pursuits of life, we labour individually for ourselves. I feel, however, gratified in the reflection that I shall not have passed uselessly through the world, if I have administered to the amusement of an idle hour; and it affords me peculiar pleasure to have preserved so many antient memorials of art in my native country. While I congratulate myself in having contributed to preserve from decay so many of these beautiful

beautiful remains, I congratulate my country that so many monuments of art have yet survived the decay of time, and the ruder devastation of ignorance, violence, malice, and accidents; that, while a neighbouring Nation, which was so stored with similar monuments, seems to have given them up a prey to a new system of policy, and to almost as rapid a destruction as befell those in our own kingdom at the Dissolution, or to the unequal representation of the declining arts, I have found a Schnebbelie, a Carter, and a Basire, to second my efforts; which, without their hand, would most imperfectly have fulfilled the task. The monuments of the XVth Century have multiplied so fast, and many more still remain unnoticed, that it was impossible to compress the original plan within the compass of the present volume. It were useless to continue it beyond the period of the Reformation, which left much to glean after it in the XVIIth Century, its ravages not taking effect before the middle of that Century. Many circumstances conspire to prevent an absolute engagement to carry it so low.

"In the mean time let me congratulate the Society of Antiquaries that their views have been directed to the preservation of those public buildings which the piety of our ancestors consecrated to the service of Religion, while yet they can be contemplated with useful admiration. This has been done by a single Artist, under private patronage, in a most perfect manner, for the monastery of Batalha, which owed its foundation to an intermarriage with a Princess of England, and to an English Architect. This promises to be done for the Cathedrals of our own country at the expence of the before-mentioned Society, who have just published Eleven beautiful Prints of Exeter Cathedral, engraved by Mr. Basire jun. after drawings by Mr. Carter.

"——Dii, cœptis, nam vos mutâstis et illas,
Aspirate suis."

"I seem fated to deplore the loss of some valuable associate and congenial friend in these pursuits at the close of this as of the former volume. In this I am to erect a monument to that able Artist and Antiquary Jacob Schnebbelie, who was pointed out to me at the beginning of this volume, and who has borne his part of the pleasing labour through it. I lament his mild and modest manners, his ready eye, and expressive hand. His first specimens were taken in the Cathedral Church of Canterbury in the year 1787, when our acquaintance commenced. I have notes taken by himself alone and with me in various churches, illustrated with drawings of monuments and parts of architecture. Often have I indulged an unlimited confidence in him by himself; often I received instruction from his suggestions, when we visited many churches together. His unremitting zeal and energy was relieved by the frankness of a cheerful companionableness when the labours of the day were ended*. To an admirable talent of drawing he had gradually superadded a happy talent of distinguishing and comparing subjects of Antiquity. Let me not be accused of undue partiality when I say he was a true practical Antiquary; nor of vanity when I add, we mutually instructed each other. "We took sweet counsel together, and walked in the house of God as friends." In the five years of our acquaintance I see nothing to blame in him, but that he had not accumulated a sufficiency for an amiable wife and a young family; or to regret for myself, but that I had not more proofs of his abilities. I had planned a concluding View of Monuments in England and Scotland, to have compared those of our own country, and even with those in France; but,

"Ostendunt terris *hunc* tantum fata!"

I hesitate not to say, that in my favourite pursuit of antiquarian research I have sustained an irreparable loss. I take the warning; and retire from the pleasing task of immortalizing former generations, those who have gone before me for centuries—to meditate on my own mortality; and, with the good Abbot of St. Alban's, "recordans melius et memorans quomodo dies mei vitalis tam mane transierat quam meridies, sicque pene finitæ sint vesperæ, quod multum de prope instat completorii, juberem sterni mihi lectum in quo pausando quiescerem quousque sol vitæ secundùm iterum assurgeret, reducetque ad ortum †."

One great object of the latter part of Mr. Gough's life was, to prepare his "Sepulchral Monuments" for a *new edition*. With this constantly in view,

* In more than one of these pleasant Antiquarian journeys has the present Writer accompanied Mr. Gough and Mr. Schnebbelie; and pleasant indeed they were. For several years successively Mr. Gough and Mr. Nichols paid an annual visit to the venerable Dr. Pegge at Whittington, and to Major Rooke at Mansfield Woodhouse.—At three different periods also (after the death of Mr. Schnebbelie) was Dorsetshire traversed by his two surviving friends, assisted by the attentive and accurate James Basire and other able Draughtsmen, for the improvement of the second edition of the History of that County; the result of which, to the extent of two volumes, is already before the Publick; and the THIRD, if due encouragement be given, may yet possibly see the light.

† Whethamstede; in whose tomb it was at one time Mr. Gough's wish that his own remains should be placed.

view, he spared neither trouble no expence in obtaining an ample store of additional drawings by the FIRST Artists; all which, with the beautiful copper-plates already engraved, at an expence of some thousand pounds, form part of his noble gift to the UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD; who will doubtless have great pleasure in fulfilling the wishes of their generous Benefactor, by presenting an improved edition of his "Sepulchral Monuments" to the Publick.

To have re-published also his "Anecdotes of British Topography" would have been to him an event of the highest gratification. A *second edition* had appeared in 1780; and a *third*, which was begun at the press in 1806, was rapidly advancing, when the destructive fire of Feb. 8, 1808, and the then declining state of Mr. Gough's health, interrupted an undertaking, which neither the Author nor his Printer have since had sufficient spirits to resume *.—The deep concern which Mr. Gough felt at the dreadful event which terminated his labours at the press was shewn in a series of the kindest consolatory letters; the first of which may serve as an example:

"*Enfield, Feb.* 10. My dear Nichols, God preserve and comfort you and yours under your severe calamity, of which we were first apprised by our friend Mr. M. but in a less perfect manner. I send —— to make all possible enquiries, and to convey to you *all my assurances of assistance*, which I hope you will call upon me for. When I shall be able to come myself I am uncertain; but shall embrace and wish for every opportunity of hearing from you, and of you. We are much obliged for the tender manner of communicating the event; and are all as well as circumstances allow. Yours most sincerely, R. G."

Near the end of September last, he wrote a short but very kind letter, requesting Mr. Nichols to execute a confidential commission; which, he emphatically adds, "*may be the last* office you will have to do for your sincere Friend, R. G."

This was nearly prophetic; for there was little now to be done, that would contribute to his comforts, beyond the very able assistance of his medical friends, Dr. Maton and Mr. Clarke—the spiritual and consolatory advice of his much-valued friend the Rev. Thomas M'Culloch—and the unremitting attentions of the whole of his affectionate family.

The bright gem of intellect, though frequently clouded, had intervals of its former splendour; and the frequent emanations of benevolence displayed through a long and painful illness, whilst they comforted and delighted those around him, added poignancy to the regret which they experienced for his bitter sufferings; from which he was mercifully released, without an apparent struggle at the last, on the 20th of February 1809; and was buried on the 28th, in the church-yard of Wormley, Herts, in a vault built for that purpose, on the South side of the chancel, not far from the altar which for several years he had devoutly frequented.—The funeral, in conformity to his own directions, was as little ceremonious as propriety would permit. The attendants were, the Rev. T. M'Culloch (whose feelings scarcely permitted him to pay the last sad office of reading the church service); Mr. Kirkby, Mr. James Hall, and Mr. Clarke; who were followed from Enfield to Wormley by crowds, whose lamentations and regrets were unequivocally shewn. — The following Epitaph, written by himself five or six years ago, and containing matter that might fill a volume, he directed to be inscribed in the church:

"Hunc propè parietem
Reliquias suas condi voluit
RICARDUS GOUGH,
antiquâ stirpe ortus:
Ex heroibus qui in bellis Gallicis et civilibus claruere
gloriam,
ex mercatoribus Stapulæ Calesiæ Indiæque orientalis divitias,
deduxit:
Patriæ amorem, ergà Reges fidem,
Legum Antiquitatumque patriæ peritiam,
ex atavis consanguineisque derivatam,
constanter coluit;
Hasce investigandi cupiditatis innatæ testimonia habeto
Topographiam Britannicam,
Gulielmi Camdeni Britannium renovatam,
Monumenta Sepulchralia Magnæ Britanniæ,
Abi, Lector, nec vanitatis insimules.
Obiit XX die mensis Februarii, A. D.
MDCCCIX.
ætat. LXXIV."

By

* The corrected copy is now, however, consigned to Oxford; and will most probably receive much advantage in appearing anew from the University press.

By his last will, Mr. Gough has given to the University of Oxford all his printed Books and Manuscripts on Saxon and Northern Literature, "for the use of the Saxon Professor:" All his "Manuscripts, printed Books, and Pamphlets, Prints and Drawings, Maps, and Copper Plates, relating to British Topography; with his interleaved Copies of the "British Topography," "Camden's Britannia," and the "Sepulchral Monuments of Great Britain," with all the Drawings relative to the latter Work; and all the Copper Plates of the "Monuments" and the "Topography."—With XIV Volumes of "Drawings of Sepulchral and other Monuments in France."—And all these he wills and desires may "be placed in the BODLEIAN LIBRARY, in a Building adjoining to the Picture Gallery, known by the name of *The Antiquaries Closet*, erected for keeping Manuscripts, printed Books, and other Articles relating to British Topography; so that all together they may form one uniform Body of English Antiquities."—And he particularly desires that Mr. John Nichols (or his son John-Bowyer Nichols) will assist his Executors in selecting the said Articles, and transmitting them to Oxford.

He gives to Mr. Nichols his interleaved Set of the "Gentleman's Magazine," and of the "Anecdotes of Mr. Bowyer."

And he then directs that the other parts of his very valuable Library and Curiosities shall be sold (between Christmas and Lady-day next) by Messieurs Leigh and Sotheby.

To Mrs. Gough he has very properly secured a life-interest in the whole of his property (with the exception of annuities* to some of his domesticks and particular friends; and a few legacies to be paid within twelve months; amongst which are, to the Rev. T. M'Culloch, rector of Wormley, 200*l.*—to his Physician, Dr. Maton, 100*l.*—to his Apothecary, Mr. Clarke, 50 guineas—and to the poor of Solyhull 50*l.*)—And, at a period which we sincerely hope may be far distant, he gives the following legacies:

To the London Hospital	£.1000
To the Royal Humane Society	1000
To Christ's Hospital	600
To St. Luke's Hospital	600
To a Fund for the Relief of the Widows of the Clergy in Essex	300
The like in Warwickshire	200
Mr. H. L. Lee, of Bath	£.3000
Mr. Wade of Skinner-street	1000
Mr. Wade's sister	1000
Miss Farran	1000
Miss Roberts	1000
His three Executors, Messrs. Whitwick, Claxton, and James Hall, each 1000*l.*	3000
Mr. Nichols	1000
His six daughters, each 100*l.*	600
Mrs. Manning, relict of the Historian of Surrey	500
Her two daughters, each 200*l.*	400
Two daughters of Edward Haistwell, esq. 500*l.* each	1000
Rev. William Spooner	500
Mr. Richard Chattock	500
Edward Forster, esq.	500
His four children, each 100*l.*	400
Mr. Thomas Payne, Pall Mall	500
Mr. James Basire, Chancery-lane	500
William Kirkby, esq.	500
Mr. Henry Ellis, British Museum	300
Mr. James Spiller, Surveyor	300
Mrs. Yates of Solyhull	200
Rev. Ralph Churton, rector of Middleton Cheney	100
Rev. John Lane, of Sawbridgworth	100
Rev. Edward Fisher, of Linton	100
Mr. James Peller Malcolm	100
Mr. Thomas Fisher	100

With a few other Legacies, to the amount in the whole of more than 30,000*l.* all which are to be paid without deduction for the stamps.

The Residue is to be thus divided: One third between his relations, the Rev. Richard-Thomas Gough, John-Calthorpe Gough, and Elizabeth Gough, equally.

One third between Miss Farran and her two brothers equally.

The remaining third between the Rev. John Gutch of Oxford and his nine children by his late wife (four sons and five daughters) equally.

* In this class is one which reflects the highest credit on his memory. The late Mr. Barnevelt, who died about ten years since, bequeathed 100*l.* a year in the Short Annuities, to be divided among ten poor men and women of Enfield, not receiving alms from the parish. On the close of the Short Annuities in 1807, this source of bounty ceased; and Mr. Gough, (though wholly unconnected with Mr. Barnevelt but as a neighbour) humanely took up the business, and voluntarily gave the like sum to each of the Annuitants; and, by his will, he has made provision that the Annuities shall continue to be paid as long as one individual shall survive.

ILLUSTRATIONS OF HORACE.

BOOK II. EPISTLE III.

To L. CALPURNIUS PISO and his SONS.

PROBABLY the whole history of Literature cannot furnish another instance of so singular a fatality as has attended this Horatian Epistle. If, instead of the usual superscription, *De arte poetica liber*, it had always borne that which we have here given it, and which, in the unanimous opinion of its best commentators, properly belongs to it, the sole cause of its being generally seen in an erroneous point of view would have been entirely obviated. The expositors, from Jason de Nores and James Grifioli to those of later times, would not have sought either with the antient commentaters a complete art of Poetry, or with Batteux a theory of the dramatic art, or with Bp. Hurd have made its principal scope and design to be a critique upon the Roman drama, in a letter which was no more intended by Horace for a manual of Poetry, than his first Epistle to Mæcenas a system of Ethicks, or that to Augustus a history of the Roman Literature.

Many knots of their own tying, and as many ingenious, but impertinent solutions, would have been spared. But for the pre-conceived opinion, in short, which this unhappy title had put into the heads of the learned, no man would have either taken the trouble to foist into this poetical discourse, so much of which Horace never thought, nor probably so long have missed the only true point of view from whence it should be considered. M. Eschenberg has relieved me from the necessity of saying any thing more on this head, by the first of his learned remarks upon Bp. Hurd's Commentary on this Epistle. However, though that learned Prelate (to whose various merits in the advancement of real Literature no man is more ready to do ample justice than myself) seems to have very accurately perceived the mistake of all the interpreters of the Epistle to the Pisos, and to have come nearer to the proper station from whence it should be contemplated than the others; yet I cannot avoid testifying from my own experience against his assertion, that nobody will deny that the Epistle in general relates to the Drama. The work of translation naturally puts me in a condition to vouch myself tolerably conversant with it; and my astonishment at the blindness of the generality and the most learned of the expositors, especially Hurd and Batteux, who see nothing in it, from beginning to end, but dramatic poeticks and criticism, must be so much the greater, since I, opening my eyes as wide as I could, was not able to perceive, that only the half of it relates to the Drama, as the particular object of the Poet; nay, that the half of the half related exclusively to the theatre. The more accurately I weighed all circumstances, the less could I comprehend why Horace, if his main design had been the reform of the stage, and with it the Roman theatre, should have chosen precisely such a course, have gone so frequently, and, on the slightest occasions, out of his way, and with all the graceful negligence which is readily allowed to a poetical Epistle, should not have put a little more method into his performance. On the contrary, I thought I plainly saw, that, in the composition of this discourse, he had quite another design, an individual aim, not at all relating to the Roman Theatre: that but a small portion of his precepts or suggestions relate to dramatic poetry; and that, for the most part, where the commentators have perceived rules for the theatre, he only borrows instances from it, for the exemplification of general rules which are common to all kinds of poetry, particularly to all narrative poetry, as well as the dramatic.

Not to detain the Reader any longer with enigmas, I will now (with all willingness to be corrected by others, if my hypothesis be found not better to solve the problem than those that have hitherto been made) proceed to indicate the point of view, from whence, in my opinion, this Epistle should be contemplated.

The same process which, in consequence of a hint from the excellent Lord Shaftesbury, I have observed in the former Epistles of Horace, has led me, I think, to the true method; as, perhaps, the learned commentators have failed for no other reason, than because they were by far too erudite for honest Horace. A Poet is, perhaps, at least in many cases, more happily explained by another poet,

poet, than by critics, who are so full of the theory, method, and metaphysicks of the art, that, by an operation which is become mechanical with them, they metamorphose in their heads all the *concreta* of the Poet into *abstracta*, make of every individual induction a general rule, and so, at last, a lesson to caution a young noble author against a false taste, is turned into a theory of dramatic poetry.

In the several Horatian Epistles, in the illustration whereof we have been hitherto engaged, we have presupposed, that none of them were purposely written for the publick, but always on some particular occasion, for some certain person, from which, or their relation with the Poet, the whole subject of the Letter derives its peculiar reference. We have perceived in each either manifest tokens, or at least sufficient traces and innuendos, for authorising this supposition; and it will scarcely be denied, that, though even the particular circumstances and views which we offer as a sort of key to the juster apprehension of them, should, on strict enquiry, be by some pronounced mere hypothesis: yet this alone, if all that is dark and mysterious be solved and cleared up in a satisfactory manner, would be of itself sufficient to confer on such hypothesis as much probability as can reasonably be required in a case of this nature. I see not why the same reasoning should not obtain in the Letter to the Pisos. I am rather convinced, that the key to the right understanding of it is to be found in the particular design in which it was written; and that this design is to be conjectured from certain particularities, which are sufficiently alluded to in the Letter, although the Commentators have not deigned to pay them any attention.

In order to throw as much light as possible on this, we shall, according to our usual mode, begin with making a closer acquaintance with the persons to whom Horace has addressed this discourse.

Though the Letter itself says nothing farther on this matter, than that it is written to the Pisos, father and sons; and, except one or two of very little significant, or even equivocal compliments, nothing is said about them in it. Nevertheless, there is no doubt that the father Piso was the same Lucius Calpurnius Piso who filled the Consulate in the year 739 with M. Livius Drusus, was afterwards Viceroy of Pamphylia, and, in the year 748, received the commission from Augustus, whose confidence he enjoyed, of quelling the disturbances which a certain priest of Bacchus, *Volgæses* by name, who boasted of an immediate inspiration of that deity, had excited at the head of an army of fanaticks in Thrace*. When Velleius Paterculus composed his Roman History, that is, upwards of 40 years after the period when the Horatian Epistle may have been written, this Piso, at a very advanced age, was invested with the dignity of a prefect, or chief police-master of the city of Rome, under Tiberius, with whom he was every thing. Velleius affirms of him, "That every one must confess and admit, *eum mores ejus vigore ac lenitate mistissimos*, et vix quemquam reperiri posse, qui *aut otium validius diligat*, aut *facilius sufficiat negotio*, et *magis, quæ agenda sunt, curet sine ulla ostentatione agendi* †." This Author, in whose work is represented the spirit of the times of his idolized Tiberius as in a concave mirror, commonly uses in his portraits a sort of mixture of colours which is not easily copied; it is therefore only an attempt, if I translate this passage thus: "There prevailed in his manners an admirable mixture of severity and gentleness; and it would not be easy to find any one who was more fond of the leisure of private life, and yet was better qualified for any transaction committed to him; and, though he provided for every thing in the best manner, made less noise about it, and gave himself less the airs of a man of great business." One may perceive, through the pretty transparent colours of this encomium, tolerably well what sort of a man the L. Piso might have been, who, with a name that should always have reminded him what his ancestors had been in free Rome, had pliancy enough to keep himself for a series of 50 years in the confidence of an Augustus, and even of a Ti-

* Dio Cassius, lib. liv.

† Lib. ii. c. 98.

berius.

berius. However, it may be urged in his excuse, that he had never seen the free republick; and even Seneca, who never flatters any deceased person, gives him the praise, that, notwithstanding his unroman practice of toping the whole night through, and then sleeping all the next morning, he was a very careful police-master, and kept the city in excellent order *.

Among the minor poems of Antipater of Thessalonica, which are preserved in the Anthology, there are several to our L. Piso; from whence we may conclude, that he was a particular patron of that Grecian bard. In one of them, with which Antipater accompanies a poem in honour of his victory over the Thracians, which he sends him, a very delicate stricture occurs. "The Muse, says he, can never come upon thee unseasonably; however busy thou mayst be, thy ear has always leisure for her." Whoever peruses the text will find, that this, though in far more words than the Grecian employs, is the sense of his last pentameter †. This stroke, connected with another, wherein Horace, in the 366th verse of this Epistle, seems to make a compliment to the taste of the father Piso, explains to us, how an antient scholiast, in his peculiar apprehension and language, came to say, "*Nam et ipse Piso* poëta fuit, *et studiorum liberalium* antistes; which I, in the language of those people who are more accurate in the signification of their words, thus translate: Piso, as at that time in Rome every man made verses, indulged himself occasionally in composing some pretty pieces in that way; and he was, in the main, a friend to Literature, and a general patron and protector of the learned, in some such manner as Mæcenas had been before him.

The exact time when Horace wrote this Epistle to the Pisos cannot now be ascertained; however, it is rather to be conjectured, that it was before than after the Consulate of L. Piso, and consequently antecedent to the year 739 ‡. That noble Roman was at that time still a young man himself; and his sons not more than boys; for the word *juvenes* (patre digni) ought not to lead us into a mistake, since it here signifies, not youths, but sons; in which signification *juvenis*, as the Philologists well know, often appears in the best Roman authors. If we consider, that L. Piso, the father, was still *præfectus urbi*, in the year 789 *, when Velleius wrote his History; it is not to be supposed that his eldest son, in the year 738, had already put on the toga virilis; and he was therefore just at that age when the study of the fine arts, as we call them, was the principal employment of young Romans of rank or education.

This being settled, I thus represent to myself the occasion of this Epistle. The young Piso, in the course of his scholastic studies, evinced a particular fondness for poetry, and so strong a propensity to verse-making, that the father at length grew uneasy about it. One may be plagued with an inexpressible *pruritus* for the Muses' art, although not born with real genius. This is very often the case with young people, and was perhaps with the little Piso. The young gentleman treated the matter, not merely as boy's-play, or in order to be in the fashion, but applied himself to it in sober sadness. The father, a man of one of the best families in Rome, who, under the new Government wanted to preserve as much as he could of his hereditary magnificence, and with which it was not consistent to see his son exposed to the ridicule of a passion so little suited to his birth and destination, found it necessary to reclaim him from it effectually. The Calpurnian family, probably since their first progenitor Calpus, the son of Numa, had never produced a poet, good or bad: should his son be the first to think of founding his reputation on an art, wherein it is so difficult to arrive at excellence, and in which pretensions without talents are not less common than they are contemptible! To say nothing of the bad impression which the first poor theatrical piece with which a young Calpurnius should have made his entrance into the world, might leave on the public mind: how prejudicial such a frivolous and ridiculous passion might be to his success with Augustus,

* Epistol. ix. xxiii.

† See Brunck's Analecta, vol. ii. p. 112, n. xv.

‡ Shortly after his Consulate, Piso was appointed Governor of Pamphilia, and from the year 743 to 746, in which Horace died, was employed in the Thracian war.

* Dodwelli Annal. Velle.

who

who wanted to obtain from the young Roman Nobility, not poets, but obsequious courtiers, and useful servants of the State? Piso was indeed fond of Literature; and if he had not loved it from inclination, yet he would have thought it necessary to conform in this point to the prevailing fashion of his time; but he was as little desirous that his son should make a profession of it, as that he should be a tumbler on the public Stage, because it was a part of education to be able to vault, and cut capers; — and for the very reason that he himself was, by way of pastime, occasionally addicted to versifying, he was the more concerned to prevent the reputation for poetry from becoming hereditary in his house.

I conceive that this idea may very naturally be adopted by a man in L. Piso's circumstances; and even though the danger his son ran from his eagerness to seize the poetic wreath, might not have been so important in his eyes; yet it was always sufficient to prevail upon his friend Horace to impart to the young man juster notions of the art of poetry, and its difficulties and dangers. Piso (as we may easily imagine) was on too good terms with our poet for the latter to refuse him this piece of kindness which cost him so little. An essay wherein the principal rules, and as it were, the mysteries of the poetic art, should be unfolded, appeared the properest means the most assuredly to procure the intended effect. It is not unlikely that the young Calpurnius might himself have applied to Horace for some such directions; and the latter might, under the appearance of wishing to form him into a poet, contrive the discourse in such a manner (without letting him perceive that this was his real aim) as to deter him from it. The Horatian manner of reasoning, in his Discourses and Epistles, was particularly suitable to this design. The liberty of running on as his thoughts arose, without any regard to method, which is peculiar to this mode of composition, allowed him all the little episodes and digressions, to which his own fancy might lead him; his principal aim was less striking, and enabled him to make his discourse interesting to other readers, as well as to them to whom it was immediately addressed. But he chiefly gained by it another, and to him apparently a welcome opportunity of speaking his mind to the poetasters that swarmed around him, and of making them feel, with all the cool jocular scorn, which they so richly merited, that they did not comprehend even the first elements of the art which they presumed to follow.

If we admit this hypothesis on the origin and design of the Epistle to the Pisos, I conceive that all it contains will be clear, intelligible, and consistent; and this Horatian *ars Poetica*, as it is called, which, under the notion of its being a compendium of the art of Poetry, is an ill-connected, flighty piece of patchwork, full of extraneous matter and rudotage; — I say, if we admit it to be what I have above represented it, namely, a poetical Epistle, wherein, by a plan concerted with the father, under pretence of unlocking to him the secrets of the poetic art, to draw him off from his attachment to the practice of that art, is a work worthy of Horace, and deserving of the foremost place amongst his discourses.

By adopting this view, it is immediately comprehensible why it is not more complete in its rules. — It was not his design to write a system of Poetics.

Why did he not introduce more method into his plan? — He was writing a letter, and had no other plan than his main object, of which he never loses sight.

Why do the generality of his precepts consist in cautions to guard against faults? — The young Piso was most in want of them.

Why are those passages in which the mysteries of the poetic art are really involved, intelligible only to adepts, and why from that day to this never any dabbler has yet learned any thing from this Epistle? — Horace intended nothing less, than to make the young Piso a Poet.

Why, in short, do the sarcasms on the wretched poets of his time, the cautions against the seductive charms of the Muse, the dangers of poetical self-deceit, the hard conditions, utterly intolerable to an inceptive poetaster, imposed by him on the young Piso, and the keen dry satire, the piercing caustick that sears the very bones, which he applies, without mercy, to the crazy poet, whom he calls wretched; why does all this compose nearly one half of the whole discourse? — To answer the end proposed by the whole discourse.

W. T.

Great Ormond Street.

Ancu-

ARCHITECTURAL INNOVATION.
No. CXXXIII.
PRIORY OF ST. BARTHOLOMEW, SMITHFIELD.

(Continued from p. 228.)

ELEVATIONS.

WEST Front of the Church; of which the doorway entering into the South Aile of the Nave only remains. It is of considerable dimensions, and much enriched; four columns on each side (capitals plain) support a succession of four architraves round the arch of the doorway: in each architrave are the small diagonal flowers so peculiar to the early Pointed Style. If, therefore, this remnant door-way shews so much consequence, what ideas must be entertained of the whole front, when in its perfect state? In a similar door-way into the North Aile of the Nave, and a centre doorway (of still greater magnitude, no doubt) into the centre Aile of the Nave; windows, buttresses, pediments, and every other decoration, making out a design upon such an enlarged and magnificent scale. As the Nave is in a manner destroyed, little opinion can be advanced of its upright; yet, judging from the remnant of groins at the back of the West door-way, and those to the last division of the South Aile, attached to the South Transept, it unquestionably appeared with much grandeur. The present West Front, run up against the entrance under the four grand arches introductory to the Choir, may be applied to Elizabeth's reign, made out in a brick Tower, with stone dressings, a door-way, and windows; a common West window, with frames of glass, and a common West door-way. This latter object, and West window-frames, of a recent date.

North Front of the Church. Some vestige of the stone walls, but patched with brick-work. Outside of the great arch to the Transept visible; side of Aile, and centre Aile of Choir visible: each patched with brick-work.

East Front. Wholly faced with brick-work.

South Front. Vestiges of the stone walls, and arches of windows to the centre Aile of the Choir; they are in general patched with brick-work. The windows of the Vestry of the plainest forms, yet not the less interesting.

Magnificent Chapel on the South side of the Choir. The windows on the East and South sides have lost their arched heads; the columns and architraves to the jambs remain: they are very delicate and beautiful; the dado mouldings are remarkably so. The large archway from the South Transept has columns and a fine architrave. The upper part of this Chapel destroyed.

East Cloister. Each division gives columns supporting the groins; and the architraves to the windows follow the lines of ditto. The arches are in the best Tudor proportion; that is, before they began to fall from their equilateral proportion to that flat sweep, which was necessarily obliged to be struck from four centres; a sweep never wholly disused, until the latter end of Elizabeth's reign. At the intersection of the ribs of the groins are bosses, with a variety of historic basso-relievos, shields, heads, and foliage. Upon the whole, this Cloister is a good study for the curious Artist and Amateur.

Chapter House. The walls are left on the East, North, and South sides to a height from whence it may be inferred, the windows took their rise, comprehending the dado part of the design. On the East side are three entrances (stopped up) from the Cloister; on the North and South sides, a series of arches, supported by ornamented corbels: the arches have most pleasing and chaste tracery.

The avenue on the South side of the Cloisters, lately destroyed (which unfortunately I neglected to sketch in 1791), if my recollection does not fail me, had arches and corbels correspondent to those in the Chapter House.

Grand Crypt. In its lines rather plain, as the mouldings to the capitals of the octangular columns (bases buried) and ribs of groins are but few; yet of that appropriate turn, which, as an introductory story to a more enriched or principal one, was consequently adapted.

Of the four grand arches at the entrance into the Choir, the West arch shews a circular sweep; East arch, a circular sweep; North and South arches present Pointed sweeps. Although the detail of these arches are Saxon, still there is displayed a sort of unity in these varied sweeps. This was a practice not uncommon with our ancestors; for the like combination is found at Canterbury, Malmesbury, Hexham, &c. &c. At present, the West arch springs from

from Tudor brackets; East arch springs from columns, their lower lines cut away; North and South arches have their supporting columns complete. The ornaments to the capitals of these columns are pleasing, as are also some to the compartments in the spandrils of the arches.

South Transept. Awfully picturesque! rendered so from its cruel state of dilapidation. On the East side, over the grand entrance to the magnificent Chapel, is a most pleasing gallery of arches, and demi ditto with columns; some of the arches remain open, while the others are bricked up. On the South side, three grand windows (centre one of the larger dimension), but bricked up. The West side shews barely any vestige of decorations.

Choir. The arches are supported alternately by single columns and piers, with many breaks. Their lines are much obtruded upon, not alone by the monument of Raherus, but by those of a much more recent setting up; bases buried. The capitals have the divided ovolo; the mouldings to the architraves of the arches have in the hollows detached rounds, vulgarly termed billet-mouldings. The gallery story is grand; large arches and columns, with demi ditto, succeed each other: the capitals have the divided ovolo, and the larger arches in their architraves give the detached rounds *. In the third division of the Gallery on the South side (from the West) is inserted the seat of Prior Bolton (the last Prior but one) rendered a secluded situation by a screen of much rich work set up before it. In its dado is a basso-relievo of his device, a bolt (arrow) transfixed through a tun. The Tudor work of this screen but ill accords with the primæval lines of the gallery; however, as it is an historical memorial, we must forgive the seeming incongruity. In the window story, Tudor Pointed windows, mullions destroyed. Cieling; the wreck perhaps of some rich Tudor open-worked timber roof, pared down to a common pediment, covering, and cross timbers, which timbers are supported by cherubims heads. Cherubims heads, considered as architectural corbels in our Churches, seem to have been first brought in by Sir Christopher Wren, as is demonstrated in his St. Paul's by such a numerous and confused shew, and in other of his religious erections. Thus of course they became a general ornament; and we must not be surprised to find them stuck up at St. Bartholomew's as an *improvement* in the embellishments of the building. At the East end of the Choir, some faint traces of the original East window; the rest of the space filled in with two modern common circular-headed windows, and a painted theatrical scene of Architecture in the Doric style, by way of an altar decoration. The side Ailes retain their original groins.

The monument of Raherus, taking up two of the arches on the North side of the Choir, is in the Tudor style. Stow informs us, indeed, that it was renewed at such a period; let us suppose by Prior Bolton himself, who, by the above ever-to-be-revered Antiquary, is called "a great builder." The monument has six divisions; the first three open into a recess, containing the tomb of the founder, on which lies recumbent, in the usual devotional attitude, his statue, in his monk's habit. On each side of him, a small kneeling statue of a monk, each reading. At the East end of the recess, a half-length Angel, with Raherus's shield of arms. The tomb possesses much rich tracery, with shields; the recess is elaborately adorned also. Fourth division of the monument gives a large compartment; fifth and sixth divisions afford space for a door-way, entering from the North Aile. The canopies and spandrils to each division, rich, and full of delicate compartments and tracery. The design terminates with an entablature, and a rich fleur-de-lis, architectural, small parapet.

Let me again laud that very excellent Artist, and true Lover of our Antiquities (noticed in my last paper) for his spirited exertions in the preservation of this Church; as, in consequence, I now enjoy the sight of such a valuable public structure, even as my eyes first beheld it. And, no doubt, when others come to follow my steps, by an examination of the remains, from the innate pleasure they must feel, will thank him also. Happy I am, and most truly so, that *one* opportunity has *at last* enabled me to *speak well* of a Professional Brother.

AN ARCHITECT.

* Elevation of one division engraved in the "Antient Architecture of England."

43. *Bishop* Warburton's *Letters.*
(Continued from p. 43.)

THE following unaffected description, by Mr. Hurd, of his own personal history, is highly interesting:

"*July* 2, 1754. I shall set forward directly for Shiffnal in Shropshire, where I propose staying till the end of the month, and shall then return, by the way of Sir Edward Littleton's, to Cambridge. Mr. Balguy is to meet me there, on invitation, from Buxton. But, if there was not more in the matter, I believe my laziness would find pretences to excuse me from the trouble of this long journey. The truth is, I go to pass some time with two of the best people in the world, to whom I owe the highest duty, and have all possible obligation. I believe I never told you how happy I am in an excellent Father and Mother, very plain people you may be sure, for they are farmers, but of a turn of mind that might have honoured any rank and any education. With very tolerable but in no degree affluent circumstances, their generosity was such, they never regarded any expence that was in their power, and almost out of it, in whatever concerned the welfare of their children. We are three brothers of us. The eldest settled very reputably in their own way, and the youngest in the Birmingham trade. For myself, a *poor scholar* as you know, I am almost ashamed to own to you how solicitous they always were to furnish me with all the opportunities of the best and most liberal education. My case in so many particulars resembles that which the Roman Poet describes as his own, that with Pope's wit I could apply almost every circumstance of it. And if ever I were to wish in earnest to be a poet, it would be for the sake of doing justice to so uncommon a virtue. I should be a wretch if I did not conclude, as he does,

'——— si Natura juberet
A certis annis ævum remeare peractum,
Atque alios legere ad fastum quoscunque parentes, [omnstos
Optaret sibi quisque: meis contentus, Fascibus et sellis nolim mihi sumere: de-Judicio vulgi, sanus fortasse tuo." [mens

In a word, when they had fixed us in such a rank of life as they designed, and believed should satisfy us, they very wisely left the business of the world to such as wanted it more, or liked it better. They considered what age and declining health seemed to demand of them, reserving to themselves only such a support as their few and little wants made them think sufficient. I should beg pardon for troubling you with this humble history; but the subjects of it are so much and so tenderly in my thoughts at present, that if I writ at all, I could hardly help writing about them. I shall long to hear that you have put the last hand to the 'View of Bolingbroke.' If ever you write above yourself, it is when your zeal for truth and religion animates you to expose the *ignorance of foolish men.*"

The answer is equally pleasing:

"You could not have obliged me more than by bringing me acquainted, as you do in your last kind letter, with persons who can never be indifferent to me when so near to you. Sir Edward Littleton had told me great things of them; and from him I learnt that virtue and good sense are hereditary amongst you, and family qualities. And as to filial piety, I knew it could not but crown all the rest of your admirable endowments. Pray make me acquainted with your good Father and Mother: tell them how sincerely I congratulate with them on the honour of such a Son; and how much I share in their happiness on that head. Sir Edward oft sees your elder Brother, and speaks of him as the best companion he has—indeed, in a very extraordinary manner of his abilities. Your other Brother was, I was told, not long since amongst the trading towns in this neighbourhood [Prior park], where he fell into company at dinner with some of our Somersetshire Clergy, by whom he was much caressed on hearing to whom he was related. Sir Edward and his Lady came yesterday to pay us a visit, where he was treated with all the hospitality you have seen, and with all the cordiality, by Mr. Allen, of a friend of Mr. Hurd's. Sir Edward leaves Bristol on Tuesday. They are a most amiable couple. The women here were extremely taken with Lady Littleton, and particularly your friend my namesake. I should have told you that last week she and I went to pay them a visit to Bristol; a place I have not been to of some years, and which a less occasion would not have drawn me to. We passed by the Deanry-house, in our way to the Hot Wells. I know you smile. But if you and the Duke of Newcastle knew with what indifference, I should be much despised, at least by one of you."

"*Oct.* 14. I am come up to be in waiting, as they call it, this latter half of the month: being added to that illustrious list, the terror of Rome and Geneva; and often of King George himself, by Sermons of an hour long. There is at present a young man* in waiting, whom I never

* "Mr. Wright, of Romeley, Derbyshire; who had been educated at St. John's, Cambridge. *H.*"

saw nor heard of before; but he renders himself respectable to me by claiming acquaintance with you and Mr. Balguy.—But this is more than enough on so silly a subject."

"Our honest little friend Browne is fertile in projects. He has a scheme to erect a Chaplain and Chapel in the Castle of Carlisle, and to be himself the man. *Inter nos*, I believe he might as well think of erecting a third Archbishoprick. He wrote to me for Sir J. Ligonier's interest with the Duke; whose application there would be enough to blast the project, could be ever bring it to blossom."

"*Oct.* 24. Mr. Mason has called upon me. I found him yet unresolved whether he should take the living. I said, was the question about a mere secular employment, I should blame him without reserve if he refused the offer. But as I regarded going into orders in another light, I frankly owned to him, he ought not to go, unless he had a *call*: by which I meant, I told him, nothing fanatical or superstitious; but an inclination, and, on that, a resolution, to dedicate all his studies to the service of Religion, and totally to abandon his poetry. This sacrifice, I said, I thought was required at any time, but more indispensably so in this, when we are fighting with Infidelity *pro aris & focis*. This was what I said; and I will do him the justice to say, that he entirely agreed with me in thinking that decency, reputation, and religion, all required this sacrifice of him; and that, if he went into orders, he intended to give it."

"*Oct.* 28. Send me another Dialogue, and I will forget and forgive. I will forget the trash that goes under that name, and forgive your indolence, which is less pardonable in you than in any body I know.—You expect perhaps I should tell you of the wonders I met with in this new Elysium. I found but two things to admire, as excellent in their kinds; the one is the Beef-eaters, whose broad faces bespeak such repletion of body and inanition of mind as perfectly fright away those two enemies of man, *famine* and *thought*. The other curiosity is our Table-decker, of so placid a mien and so entire a taciturnity (both of them improved by the late elopement of his wife), that he is much fitter for the service of a Minister of State than of the Gospel. In short, I found him the only reasonable man *not* to converse with."

"*Dec.* 10. Why do I hear no more of the Dialogues? Don't you think that age in want of a little *truth* and *sense* which gave credit to the *Bottle-man*, and applauses to *Orrery's Letters*, of which the Bookseller told me he has sold twelve thousand?"

"*March* 21, 1755. You will see in the papers an article that mentions me, which will give you pleasure, on which account I thought myself obliged to confirm it to you. The Bishop of Durham, concurring with the Attorney-general in their good opinion of me, has given me the Prebend which was lately Mangey's, near 500*l*. He had other friends, you may imagine, to oblige; so I have resigned the Prebend of Gloucester, and I shall resign another piece of preferment in the country. But the free motion and friendly manner in which this thing was done, you will easily believe, enhances the value of it to me. My friends are solicitous in these matters for me; I myself, at this time of life, extremely little."

Mr. Hurd says, in answer,

"It makes me truly happy that I can now, at length, honestly congratulate with you on a preferment worth your acceptance. The Church has been so long and deeply in your debt, that it will seem but common justice if it now pays you with interest. Not that I look upon this Prebend as such payment; which delights me principally, as it does you, from its being given at *this* time, and by *such* a person. I have no words to tell you *how* much I honour the Attorney-general. The nobleness of mind he has shewn on this occasion is only to be matched by that which every body takes notice of in a late *Apologist*. If the world were made acquainted with particulars, it would, methinks, be taken for one of the most beautiful events in both your lives, that he should confer and you receive such a favour at this juncture. May every circumstance concur to afford you the full enjoyment of this and better things, which your great services have long since merited!"

"*Prior park, March* 31. I deferred my thanks for your last kind letter till I had got to this place, whither I am come for about a fortnight; and shall then return back to Easter term, and to the preaching a foolish sermon, they bullied me into, at the Small-Pox Hospital (after having refused the Sons of the Clergy), but on condition they would not press me to print it. I hate to have my name in a dirty news-paper on any account; which has always made me decline these Charity-jobs, that every body is fit for, and almost every body ready for. And the impertinence of the advertisement on this occasion will make it difficult to draw me into another."

In answer to an admirable letter from Mr. Hurd, descriptive of his own studies, and the satisfaction he had experienced in perusing the writings of his highly-valued friend, Dr. Warburton says,

"Your

"Your little History is very dear to me, though it calls the sins of my youth to remembrance. I was very much a boy when I wrote that thing about *Prodigies*, and I had never the courage to look into it since; so I have quite forgot all the nonsense that it contains. But, since you mention it, I will tell you how it came to see the light. I met many years ago with an ingenious Irishman at a coffee-house near Gray's-inn, where I lodged. He studied the Law, and was very poor. I had given him money for many a dinner; and, at last, I gave him those papers, which he sold to the Booksellers for more money than you would think, much more than they were worth. But I must finish the history both of the Irishman and the papers. Soon after, he got acquainted with Sir William Younge, wrote for Sir Robert, and was made Attorney-general of Jamaica. He married there an opulent widow, and died very rich a few years ago here in England; but of so scoundrel a temper, that he avoided ever coming into my sight; so that the memory of all this intercourse between us has been buried in silence till this moment. And who should this man be but one of the heroes of the Dunciad, *Concannen* by name! The papers had a similar fortune. A few years before Curl's death, he wrote me a letter to acquaint me he had bought the property of my excellent Discourse; and that, as it had been long out of print, he was going to re-print it; only he desired to know if I had any additions or alterations to make, he should be glad of the honour of receiving them. The writer and the contents of his letter very much alarmed me; so I wrote to Mr. Knapton to go to the fellow, and buy my own book of him again; which he did; and so ended this ridiculous affair, which may be a warning to young scribblers."

"*Jan.* 15, 1757. What you say of Heathcote is exactly right. His matter is rational, but superficial and thin spread. He will prove as great a scribbler as Comber. They are both sensible, and both have reading. The difference is, that the one has so much vivacity as to make him ridiculous; the other so little, as to be uncentertaining. Comber's excessive vanity may be matched by Heathcote's pride; which I think is a much worse quality—if we may call these two qualities, when they arise from the same root, and only receive this circumstantial diversity from the different tempers of the subject; it being, in a good-natured man, what we call *vanity*, in an ill-natured man, *pride*."

"*Feb.* 7. I tell Garrick he grows wanton, like Sir Epicure Mammon, who would have for his flatterers the *purest of Divines*; so he will deal with none but Doctors to furnish out his entertainments. A Doctor of Divinity ushered-in Barbarossa; a Doctor of Laws has lately restored Amphitryon: and as Dodsley now presses him to take a Tragedy of his fashion, I advise him to insist upon the Bookseller's being previously made Doctor of Physick, at least, at Edinburgh."

"*Durham, July* 12. I am now got (through much hot weather and fatigue) to this place. I hurried from the heat of London at a time, and under such circumstances, when a true Court Chaplain would never have forgiven himself the folly of preferring the company of his friends and relations to attendance on the Minister. But every one to his taste. I had the pleasure of finding you well at Cambridge; I had the pleasure of finding a Sister and a Niece well at Broughton; with whom I spent a few days with much satisfaction; for you must know I have a numerous family, perhaps the more endeared to me by their sole dependence on me. It pleased Providence that two of my Sisters should marry unhappily; and that a third, on the point of venturing, should escape the hazard, and so engage my care only for herself.—I reckon this a lucky year; for I have married a Niece to a reputable Grocer at York, and have got a commission for a Nephew in the Regiment of Artillery: and this fierce Man of War lies at present encamped, much at my expence, at Amersham, near High Wycombe (as he *notifies* to me), with two field-pieces under his command. These are pleasures; but less than what I enjoy in the superior merit and affection of a friend like you."

"*Weymouth, Sept.* 19. Last Friday I came to this place with a purpose to stay a week with them. The next day an express came to me from Bath, acquainting me with the death of the Dean of Bristol. You know I had a kind of promise of it some time ago from the Duke of Newcastle. What alterations some late transactions, or rather what revolutions they have made in his Grace's promissory system, I can't tell. But I am very indifferent of obligations from that quarter; so I stay here with much tranquillity and unconcern, instead of posting to his levée. But this is not properly the subject of my letter, though I make it a part of it, as knowing the chance I have in the next turn of the Ecclesiastical Lottery; which, for a Deanry, will give you vastly more pleasure than it gives me. —— *Sept.* 28. I have just received an account that Mr. Pitt has asked the Deanry of Bristol of the King for me, who has graciously nominated me to it."

"*Nov.* 25, 1758. "A ridiculous accident happened not long ago, which is likely to prove a serious one to the party concerned. Lady Betty Waldegrave, one

of

of the Ladies of the Bed-chamber, wrote to her Husband, in Germany, in a very free manner, of all the intrigues of Court and Parties, in which Mr. Pitt is mentioned more to his honour than certain persons cared to hear. By ill luck, the dispatches in which was this letter were intercepted. It was signed only E. W. and the direction lost. The French mistook it for a letter of the Countess of Yarmouth, and as such published and cried it about at the Hague. You may judge what alarm this gave at Court; and what apprehensions and uneasiness to the party concerned."

"*Jan.* 30, 1759. As to my letters to Middleton, I do not recollect any one word or sentiment of any one letter. Only this I know; I spoke my sentiments freely of men and things, because this is my way: therefore it cannot but be that there must be things in them which will give offence. Yet I can never think that the woman can be so infamous to print them without my leave. I acted very differently by her husband. When her own Bookseller collected a complete Edition of his Works, I gave him, at his request, about a dozen of the Doctor's Letters, carefully purged of domestic matters, and such as might give offence, in order to make men think better both of his moral and religious character. However, if the woman be thus prostituted to gain, I must try whether the Courts of Justice or Equity will give me relief for a violation of the most sacred trust amongst mankind."

"*Feb.* 17. Weston, the son of the late Bishop of Exeter, the present Gazetteer by profession, by inclination a Methodist, and connected with Thomas and Sherlock, is writing against my conclusion of the Dedication to the Jews, concerning *Naturalization*. It seems he wrote in defence of that Bill. The Father was tutor to Walpole, and the Son is one of his pupils. I am afraid he will be a sharer in that silent contempt with which I treat my answerers."

"*May* 17. I don't know whether you have seen Dr. Young's *Conjectures on Original Composition*. He is the finest writer of nonsense of any of this age. And, had he known that *original composition* consisted in the manner, and not in the matter, he had wrote with common sense, and perhaps very dully under so insufferable a burthen. But the wisest and kindest part of his work is, advising writers to be original, and not imitators; that is, to be geniuses rather than blockheads; for I believe nothing but these different qualities made Virgil an original author, and Blackmore an imitator; for they certainly were borrowers alike."

"*Jan.* 6, 1761. I will tell you what (though perhaps I may have told it you before) I said in the Drawing-room to a knot of Courtiers, in the old King's time. One chanced to say he heard the King was not well. 'Hush,' said Colonel Robinson, 'it is not polite or decent to talk in this manner; the King is always well, and in health; you are never to suppose that the diseases of his subjects ever approach his Royal Person.' "I perceive, then, Colonel," replied I, "there is some difference between your Master and mine. Mine was subject to all human infirmities, sin excepted; yours is subject to none, sin excepted."

Mr. Hurd thus characterises two Writers of eccentric fame:

"*March* 18. How would your Lordship be disgraced if it were known that your Chaplain was permitted, or, which is much the same thing, that he presumed to entertain your Lordship with accounts of Romances? Yet I must just say, that the *New Heloise* has afforded me much pleasure. There are many exquisite beauties in this odd Romance; so odd, that one may be sure the story is two-thirds *fact* for one of *fiction*. But, to make amends for this defect, the sensibility of the passionate parts, and the sense, the nature, and the virtue of the rest, is above every thing we find in the Crebillons and Voltaires, those idol *beaux-esprits* of London and Paris. I wish I could say half so much of our Yorkshire Novelist [Sterne]. Not but the humour of his fourth volume makes up for the dulness of the third. The worst is, one sees by both that he has not the discretion, or perhaps the courage, to follow the excellent advice that was given him, *of laughing in such a manner as that priests and virgins might laugh with him.*"

Bp. Warburton afterwards says,

"*Dec.* 27. Sterne has published his fifth and sixth volumes of Tristram. They are written pretty much like the first and second; but whether they will restore his reputation as a writer with the publick is another question. The fellow himself is an irrecoverable scoundrel."

"*Oct.* 15, 1764. A Letter to Dr. Leland, of Dublin, in defence of me, which has just fallen into my hands, is so admirable that I think I certainly know the hand, and that it could be nobody's but yours. I do not judge of the author by his style, though I think that detects him, but because nobody else could write so; or, if they could, that nobody else was so well disposed to do me justice and honour. This then must be one of your tricks to serve your friend clandestinely and by stealth; but you see I have detected you. But I will say no more till you confess and plead guilty."

(To be continued.)

44, John

11. John De Lancaster. *A Novel. By* Richard Cumberland, *Esq. In Three Volumes. sm.* 8vo. Lackington and Co.

THIS popular publication, which the Author evidently intends should travel out of the beaten road of its predecessors, has neither *Preface* nor *Introduction*; and we are some time before we meet with the Author's name, except on the Bookbinder's label at the back of the volumes. At the end of each of the Books, however, into which the subject is divided, we meet the pleasant and instructive Veteran, RICHARD CUMBERLAND, *in propriâ personâ*; and in the first of these discursive paragraphs he pathetically tells the Reader,

"If I take the freedom of saying a few words, whilst the fable pauses, recollect that I cannot, in the course of nature, have many more opportunities of conversing with you; and few have been the writers with whom you have had more frequent intercourse, or who have been more pertinaciously industrious to deserve your favour and esteem; for I am now striving to amuse and edify even the youngest of my Readers, when I myself am short of fourscore years by less than four: and I am inclined to believe that the mere manual operation of writing these pages (as I am now doing for the *third time* with my own hand) would be found task enough for any person of my age, without engaging in the labour of inventing, or the risk of fathering them. Be that as it may; the work is done; and done, not in the evil spirit of the time, but without a single glance at any living character. Conscious, therefore, that I have not endangered what is sacred to me as a gentleman, the Criticks are most cordially welcome to every thing they can find about me as an Author. However, as I know some of them to be fair and honourable gentlemen, I hope they will recollect how often I have been useful to them in the sale of their publications, and assist me now with their good word in the circulation of De Lancaster."

In the second of his episodic articles Mr. Cumberland says,

"Have patience with me, kind and courteous Reader! I am not leading you into the regions of Romance: I aim not to surprise you; but I am aiming to find out (if haply Nature shall direct my hand) that clue which, rightly followed, may empower me to unravel the recesses of your heart. This is my object; in attempting this, success, however short of triumph, will repay me; but, if I wholly fail, my labour's lost; *I have no second hope.*"

And in the next,

"I here close the third book and first volume of my history; and, availing myself of the licence I have assumed in the two preceding books, I stop progress, to look back upon what hitherto has been done: no mighty matter, I confess; yet it has put me to the labour of *turning over many a crabbed antiquated author*, to furnish out materials for these pages; and to what purpose? Wiser perhaps I had been to have followed the example of those easy gentlemen who write without any pains what you read without any profit. What recommendation would it be of this book, if humbly I should say it can do no harm? But if vainly I avowed that it was my object and endeavour to do good, I might indeed speak the truth as to my wishes, but I should palpably disguise my expectations. It will do no good. Reformers are as unpopular as informers; the medicine which nobody will take can do nobody any service. When I witness the avidity with which men will read a thing called a *Novel*, wherein the characters of their friends are libeled; what folly would it be to suppose they will countenance an attempt to impress them with more kindness for their fellow-creatures, than they are disposed to entertain, or will suffer themselves to be persuaded that their fellow-creatures merit? I have been too long acquainted with you, my dear candid Readers, to trouble you with any compliments, or solicit you for any favours. I have only to say, that I am doing my utmost to amuse you; and if you shall lay down this volume with any appetite for the second, I hope you will not find that my exertions flag."

Once more our venerable Author shall speak in his own character; with the addition of a year to his age, and of aggravated domestic affliction:

"I am ill at these descriptions; I confess it. *Seventy years and seven*, with clouds that hang upon my setting sun, will chill the brain that should devise scenes and descriptions warm with youthful love. Still the chaste maiden and the prudent wife shall turn these leaves with no revolting hand, nor blush for having read them. The friend of man will find no fault with me for having given a dark shade here and there upon my canvas, to set off and contrast the brighter tints and nobler attributes of human Nature. Whether in Novel, Drama, or in Poem, I love the mirror that presents mankind in amiable lights; nor can I think that frowns or wrinkles are a mark of wisdom, or that asperity becomes the face of Critick or Philosopher.

"Whilst I write this, my Grandson, a brave youth, of six years service in the Royal

Royal Navy, born, as I vainly hoped, to grace my name, and recompense the cares that I bestowed upon his education, lies (as 'twere before me) dead, and as yet unburied; whilst I not only mourn his loss, but feel his wrongs, of which the World must hear, if the appeal that he had made to Justice is cut short by his untimely death. Where then can a heart-wounded man, like me, find comfort but with that beloved Daughter to whom I gave the Memoirs of my Life, and who still lives to cheer its short remains? To her I dedicate this humble work; for these repeated testimonies of my love are all the inheritance I can bequeath her, *all my hard fortune hath not wrested from me!*"

The *Dramatis Personæ* are principally of the family of De Lancaster; and the subject is a simple domestic tale, without any of the marvelous adventures usually met with in Novels. The eccentricities of Robert De Lancaster, the possessor of Kray castle, are an admirable sarcasm on pedantry, and on the pride of genealogy; at the same time, his unaffected benevolence and suavity of manners inspire us with something of that kind of sentiment we feel for Sir Roger De Coverley. The character of Philip De Lancaster, his son, is such an one as we do not often find delineated; but it is well kept up, and presents a melancholy picture of the perversion of time and talents, produced by want of energy. He is married, agreeably to the suggestion of his father, to the only daughter of a friend and neighbour, Mr. Morgan, of Glen-Morgan, who can also trace his descent through a long line of ancestry. Miss Morgan is induced to give her hand to Philip De Lancaster in obedience to her father's wishes (without acknowledging that her heart had been previously bestowed on Mr. Jones, a deserving young man, who is afterwards liberally patronized by Mr. Morgan). The Hero, John De Lancaster, is the only offspring of this union: and, from the apathy of his father, Philip; the dejection of his mother (who, in consequence of disappointment, has devoted herself to solitude); and the peculiarities of his grandfather; the culture of his early years would have been entirely neglected, had not his aunt Cecilia drawn forth and encouraged by her own example every amiable propensity of the heart, without pretending to initiate him in such acquirements as are beyond the power of the sex to teach. At length an exceptionable tutor is found in Mr. Wilson; and under his auspices our Hero makes a rapid advance in every branch of study he engages in. In the mean time, Jones, by the favour of his friend Mr. Morgan, gets a commission in the Army; he marries; has one daughter, who soon becomes an orphan by the death of both her parents. She is the *protegé* of Mrs. Philip De Lancaster, and of Mr. Morgan, and, in the sequel, becomes the wife of John De Lancaster. This, with the adventures of the Ap-Owens, forms the subject of the story; which is, however, rendered interesting by the pleasant way in which it is told, and by many happy strokes of wit and humour, which are introduced.

De Lancaster's blind Minstrel occasionally displays the inspiration of his Muse; and the following lines are upon the birth of the Hero;

"Shine forth, bright Sun, and gild the day,
That greets our new-born Hope with light!
Give me to feel thy cheering ray,
Though these dark orbs are wrapt in night.

"Yet Heav'n in pity hath allow'd
These hands to wake the tuneful string;
The Muse her influence hath bestow'd,
And taught her sightless Bard to sing.

"Sound then, my Harp, thy softest strain,
Melodious solace of the Blind!
Airs, that may heal a Mother's pain,
And soothe a Father's anxious mind!

"Hush, hush! for now the Infant sleeps—
Let no rude string disturb its rest;
And lo! instinctively it creeps
To nestle at its parent-breast.

"Ah luckless me! these curtain'd eyes
Shall never view its lovely face;
I ne'er must see that star arise,
The day-spring of an antient race!

"Father of Life! in mercy take
This Infant to thy nursing care;
And, for the virtuous Grandsire's sake,
Oh! hear the humble Minstrel's prayer!

"Grant that this Babe, as yet the last
Of Lancaster's time-honour'd name,
When coming ages shall have past,
May rank among the first in fame!"

There is also a very animated and pleasing account of an Assembly of the Minstrels at Kray Castle; and the language in general is such as was to be expected from a Gentleman and a Scholar, and varies as circumstances require. We only object to the *pedantry* of old De Lancaster.

In

In some cases Mr. Cumberland has not disdained to describe scenes of a nature so domestic as an adjournment from the bottle to the drawing-room.

"This was the time when every one was solicitous to approach and pay their homage to Cecilia De Lancaster; here, like Cato's daughter, she presided—

'Whilst winning mildness and attractive smiles
Dealt in her eyes, and with becoming grace
Soften'd the rigour of her father's virtue—'

On one side of her sate the sage preceptress of the young and blooming Amelia; who, on the other side, assisted in the elegant ministration of those lady-like offices which it was not then the custom to transfer to a domestick. The refreshments of the tea-table came recommended to our lips from the fair hands of the Lady-president, who delicately distinguished every person's right, and without confusion of property guarded his exclusive cup, and faithfully returned it to the owner. Now some snuffy hectic house-keeper huddles all together, and indiscriminately serves out the messes, hot or cold, strong or weak, as chance directs, to be handed round the room for those who chuse to try their luck in a lottery of hot water, very little better than poor Timon's dinner to his disappointed parasites."

Many passages might be readily adduced, that are highly pathetic; let one of these suffice:

"Ushered by his friendly host through a noble hall, John De Lancaster ascended the stairs, and cautiously entered the chamber where his father was lying on a couch, at the side of which a young lady was standing, who made a sign for him to stop. It was the daughter of Mr. Devereux; and, by the faint light that was admitted into the chamber, the elegance of her form struck on the instant with such a resemblance to the image ever present to his mind, that in the agitation of the moment the words involuntarily escaped him in a murmur loud enough for her to hear, "Heaven defend me! is it my Amelia, or some Sister-angel, that I see?"—'Alas!' she said, 'twould be an Angel's office to afford you comfort; for human help, I fear, is all in vain.' He bowed, and approached the couch. A death-like insensibility, though not death itself, seemed to have locked-up all the vital powers of the unhappy object, which to behold now chilled the filial heart of our afflicted hero. He took his father's hand, and turning to the lady by his side, "It is not absolutely cold," he said, "nor is his pulse quite gone. If I could waken him from this morbid trance, and get him once to turn his eyes upon me, I think that he would know me." 'Try it,' she said; 'and speak to him. Perhaps your voice may rouse him; our's have no effect.' "Father!" he cried, "my father! do you hear me? I am your son! I am come to visit you, to comfort you, to avenge you! Look on me! recollect me! It is I; 'tis John De Lancaster who speaks to you!" The filial voice awakened him; the animating call stayed the emancipated spirit, even in the act of parting on its flight; and Death, at Nature's privileged appeal still to be heard, forbore to stop the pulses of the heart, and gave the reinstated senses once more use of their suspended functions. When Maria Devereux saw this, she exclaimed, 'He lives! he stirs! Let in more light, that he may see his son.' The dying father had now unclosed his eyes; and the wild ghastly stare with which at first he fixed them on his son, as his mind gained its recollecting power, softened, and by degrees assumed a look indicative of that intelligence, that gleam of satisfaction and delight, which in his mercy God sometimes vouchsafes when he releases his afflicted creatures, and calls them to his peace from persecution and a world of woe!"

45. *De Motu per* Britanniam *Civico Annis MDCCXLV et MDCCXLVI Liber Unicus. Auctore* T. D. Whitakero, *LL.D. S.S.A.* 12*mo*. Longman and Co.

THIS elegant, and we may add classical History of the Rebellion of 1745 will probably be received by Scholars as an acceptable present from a Scholar and Antiquary.

The language is pure and elegant, although occasionally impeded in its equable flow by the harshness of the proper names. Buchanan, indeed, affords a precedent for many of them; but the names of clans, of individuals, and of places in the Highlands, which are difficult to an Englishman in their original, cannot be expected to be easier when expressed in a factitious Latin.

This is not, however, a dry detail of facts, such as might be sufficient to furnish an exercise for a Latin student. The reflections of the Author, which are frequent, are profound, and appropriate to a period of particular convulsion and danger, and will be read with the more satisfaction as at this distant period the Rebellion may be contemplated without much mixture of party feelings. It is an event that no longer is to be classed among national disputes; and no man, except an

an Historian, feels himself interested in the questions which, from the abdication of James II. to the battle of Culloden, kept alive the embers of national discord, and perpetuated, or threatened to perpetuate, the insecurity of the Crown.

After a modest apology for the Author's undertaking what we think, with him, will be "frugiferum et legentibus jucundum," he gives the following brief detail of the very singular and melancholy fate of the Stuart Family:

"Uni fortasse è stirpibus non Europæ modò sed & orbis terrarum regiis hucusque contigit, ut, decem principibus continuato ordine in regnum cooptatis, mortem cruentam oppeterent seni, mœrore extingueretur unus, alius, quo tamen superstite, fortuna domûs pene sopita videretur, perduellium manibus vitæ discrimen bis subiret; è reliquis duobus, ille bello devictus, regno exutus, capite damnatus, anno demum XVI postliminiò rediret; hic verò regni primordiis auspicatissimè cœptis, brevi ex S. C. ejectus inter peregrinos hospes consenesceret. Neque profectò, quod magis miremur, tantæ, tamque iteratæ, clades in tyrannos aut stolidè feroces aut ab omni humanitate alienos incidêre: namque Stuartis regibus singulis excelsum erat ingenium, prout cujusque ferebat ætas, optimis artibus excultum; plerisque belli usus ac disciplina, nemini animus per se cruentus; nèc quidquam ad æternandum in eâ domo regnum defuisse videatur, præter civilem animum, & legum & libertatis justæ patientem. Hos inter Carolo Martyri soli fortasse mortalium obtigit, ut & rectè sècusque factorum invidiâ per vices premeretur; nam quum inter initia regni, tempore maximè alieno inchoati, multa inciviliter, avarè nonnulla, quædam asperè fecisset, deinde verò procerum plebisque unanimi ferme voce ad meliorem frugem perductus resipuisset; ne sic quidem aut gratiâ præteriti aut fide promissis impetratâ, atrox in insontem jam rerumque omnium inopem regem exarsit bellum, quo contra scelestissimos homines, & legum, libertatum, relligionum, quorum tamen vocabula semper in ore habebant, infestissimos hostes, ecclesiæ atque reipublicæ vindicem acerrimum in suam ipsius perniciem agebat. Mitto Carolum à Carolo, de quo nihil æqui mediive profari licet, quum & meliori sæculo patriis commendaretur virtutibus, & nostro fortasse propriâ ipsius nequitiâ."

Nor have we been less pleased with the summary appended of the circumstances which contributed, if not to render the cause of the abdicated Family popular, at least to encourage in their friends the hopes that they might be restored to the regal possessions of their ancestors.

"Jacobus frater, qui nihil sancti pensive habebat, modò relligiones avitas postliminiò revocaret, ubi regno ac patriâ caruisset, nec studia partium extemplò deflagrabant, neque pulsi spes concidebat. Profectò haud ita pronum ac proclive est ima summis mutare, ut regii spiritus quanquam casu insperato attoniti infractique, novo tamen insolentique regno fasces ultro summittant; neque Jacobo exuli deerant egregia adminicula: primùm ipsa fortuna, quæ suaptè naturâ ex imis retro volvi consueta, res humanas in orbem agere atque torquere gaudet; inde animi hominum, ac præcipuè Anglorum, addictis principum rebus in misericordiam proclives: mox insidia secundis rebus agnata, adversis secunda: accedebant innumeri clientes, qui presso in præsentiâ dolore, eò latiùs sæviùsquè, admotâ quâvis scintillulâ, conflagrarent: partim pontificii qui sub signis justi piique uti ferebant regis, D. O. M, promereri sese crederent, partim Ecclesiæ Anglicanæ episcopi nonnulli iisque obnoxii, qui alia omnia de relligionibus sentientes, ab inuncto principe quidvis perpeti decreverant, ideoque & manus & animos in verba suffecti regis injuratos adservârant. Maximi tamen in summam rem momenti fuere Scoto-montani, genus hominum simplex ac generosum, belli studiis asperrimum, regibusque quovis in discrimine vel tuendis vel instaurandis planè natum. Nondum Montisrosanus obsoleverat: necdum ætate provectiorum animis exciderant sermi barbarorum mano, duces egregii, justi exercitus, fusi ac fugati. Ad fauces Killikrankinas eadem arma, iidem spiritus, haud dispar imperator, cujus nece insperatâ, nisi intercisâ victoria foret, par eventus in eo erat, ut extemplò sequeretur. Pòrro barbarorum animis altissimè insederat carnificina Glencoensis; quumque ad maximas reipublicæ conversiones utique pertineant adfectus ex adverso sese mutuò conflantes, iisdem pectoribus, prout hæc aut illæ versabantur, flagrabant ira atque amor, misericordia ac vindictæ studium."

Proceeding to the detail of the rising in 1745, Dr. Whitaker takes occasion to digress on the antiquities of that remarkable class the Highlanders, their manners, antient character, fidelity, dress, &c. The arrival of the Pretender, and his apparently-successful career in the conquest of many important stations in Scotland, his arrival in England, within an hundred miles of the capital, and

and the infatuation which disturbed his councils, and drove him back to the Highlands, to be conquered on the very spot where he thought himself most secure of aid, are detailed with fidelity and elegance, from the best authorities. But the miraculous escape of Prince Charles gives a peculiar animation to the narrative, and will probably be read with most interest. For some of the more minute particulars Dr. Whitaker is indebted, if we mistake not, to that very curious History which Boswell picked up in his Tour with Johnson, and afterwards published. As this part of the work before us affords a very striking instance of the fidelity of loyalty, when loyalty was an object of veneration, when it was a principle not to be ridiculed with impunity, insulted by the clamours of demagogues, nor shaken by any of the usual corrupters of the human heart, we shall present our Readers, without any fear of trespassing on their patience, with a sample of Dr. Whitaker's narrative, beginning with the honourable mention of the celebrated Flora Macdonald.

"Erepti tandem decus ac gratia penès fœminam erat; namque Flora Macdonalda, natu Uistensis, agnatis proximis in partes regias propensis, Clanranaldo quoque gentis principi consanguinea, ejusque in ædibus tum fortè commorata, Neilium Stuarti sortis miserum inaudiverat. Re aliquantò perpensâ, quanquam exploratæ pudicitiæ virgo, juvenem regium conventum se velle ait, operam, si qua dictis fides haberetur, ad effugium pollicita. Plurimum ad id videbatur pollere non modò fœminæ astus, sed sexui apud Scotos (gentem verecundam) reverentia habita. Ea res & novitate & audentiâ Neilium percellit; eòque gratiis actis enixè rogat (quod Floræ non in animo fuisset) 'ut principem, cultu muliebri occultatum, ancillæ loco secum in Skiam duceret. Id commentum neque ætatem neque formam adeò abnuere.' Primò refragatur fœmina tanquam rei aleæ plenæ; deinde, viso Carolo, cæruminis vigiliisque marcente & exangui, enimverò animi victa, amicorum judiciis se permittit. Jamque Macdonaldia, sibi in votis esse dominum redire fingens, à vitrivo suo, qui tum fortè copiis quibusdam tumultuariis Skiæ conscriptis præerat, commeatum impetrat. Comites itineris destinati servulus quidam & Burkin ancilla, natu Hibernâ. Nomina, forma, genus, cæteraque bello sacta, in album redacta. Literis præterea ad id ipsum datis, Macdonaldus, rem minimè subodoratus, Burkiam tanquam lini nendi egregiè peritam, uxori commendat. Adhæc Hibernam ancillam Stuartum finxerat Macdonalda, quia Carolus Gaëlici sermonis expers, ne Anglicum quidem satis Anglicè enunciaret. Rei totius ordine constituto, remigibusque sex, unà cum cymbâ, ad littus opperiri jussis, vespere Carolus ancillam mentitus, Macdonaldam cum Clanranaldâ Dominâ tempore ac loco præstitutis convenit. Cæterùm vix M. P. ab ædibus Clanranaldi (Ormacladæ nomen est) aberant, quum inter cœnandum trepidus supervenit nuncius, 'Cumbellum præfectum, & milite & sociis navalibus stipatum, Ormacladam venisse, Carolum dedendum postulare, negantibusque famulis sisti posse, omnia rimari. Jamque terrâ marique anseps ac propè par periculum. Namque trepidè cymbam ingressis, ac vix arenam eluctatis, quatuor lembi regii ad id ipsum dispositi comparuere. Cæterùm, quum per anfractus rupium restus insinuatus latebras cymbæ & actuariis naviculis satis tutas obtulerit, eò omni nisu subiere remiges, jamque lembis, quos omninò latuerant prænavigantibus, iterum evecti, Skiam nocte non illuni tenuere. Ne ibi quidem tuti quidquam aut pacati repertum: namque stabat jam tum in orâ maris Macleodorum temerè coactorum manipulus, qui sclopetis cymbam versùs è proximo intentis, remiges adpellere vectoresque exponere jubent: 'Id ni facerent haud impunè laturos.' Tamen, spretis his terriculis, majori nisu littus legebant, ne Macleodii, cymbam quæ in propinquo subducta jacebat, deducerent, & vel tantillùm moratos adsequerentur. Tandem, infesto minùs littore, egrediuntur, & Macdonalda, Carolo ponè [illegible]cto, ad ædes reguli cognominis, quæ in vicino essent, properè contendit, Dominamque, splendidis natalibus ortam, commonefacit, Principem adesse, ejusque fidem & opem implorare. Cohorruit fœmina, cui, licet animus esset in partes regias propensissimus, tamen hospitum ac præcipuè supplicum jura violare religio fuit. Adhæc, tecto hospitioque excipere cupienti in morâ fuit, quòd regii exercitûs præfecti complures eò jam tum diverterentur. Re serio perpensâ Macdonaldum Kinsburiensem, qui Domino suo à rationibus erat, accersit, Carolumque ejus fidei commendatum amandat. Pedibus versùs ædes Kinsburii tendentem, Macdonalda eques adsequitur. Mane proximo Carolus, resumpto cultu viridi, ad portum regis progressus, Raasam trajicit. Insula est ambitu mediocri, à Skiâ freto v circiter M. P. dirempta, Macleodio domino, qui patrimonio longè impari, cognomini Skiensi de principatu clientelæ, parùm cedaret. Contigit

tigit autem quod regulus, qui, Falkirki primùm, dein Culloduni, Stuarto operam fortem ac fidelem navârat, ad id temporis abesset: filii, ut in re perditâ & afflictâ, Principem excepere: egredienti verò mentem consciâm perculsæ, vasta solitudo, habitatoribus vacuæ domus, cuncta denique ferrò flammisque absumpta. Itaque fretum properè remensus, Makinnonos, qui soli inter Skienses partibus ejus fidi remanserant, petere instituit, eorum, uti sperabat, ope, continentem Scotiæ repeturus. Cymba domini præstò fuit. Conscendit Carolus, &, forti remigio usus, eodem die, qui III non. Jul. fuit, apud Lochnevis (salso lacui nomen est) in continentem iterùm exponitur. Ibi verò in os ipsum leonis sese conjecisse videbatur: namque Abria provincia, tanquam novarum rerum prima ac præcipua molitrix, stationibus regiis undeqnàque infesta erat. Audito igitur, quod haud diù custodias latuerat, Carolum applisse, utique jam prædam, ut fit, desperatione in fauces suas actam rati; regionem Nevisiæ vicinam, continuis statiunculis, tanquam plagarûm indagine, circumdant. Interea Carolo aderant Macdonaldi duo, viri consilio prompti regionisque apprimè guari. Jamque actum esse de Principe, ni extemplò eruptio fieret, arbitrati, rem utcunque ancipitem aggredi statuunt. Perdiù, excubitores ultrò citròque commeabant: noctu autem ingentibus pyris incensis, cito gradu vigiles ita in diversum incedebant, ut ab occursu quâvis vice superesset pauxillùm loci, per quod, neque alter è vigilibus alterum, neque profectò quid omninò à tergo utriusque ageretur, cernere posset. Solum per id tempus periculum à nimiùm auritis. Macdonaldos, homines oculatissimos, ea spes haud fefellit, & fortè, inter binos ignes, interfluens per depressam convallem rivulus canaliculum angustum attriverat. Arreptâ, quæ unica suppeteret, temporis particulâ, incolumes evasere; favente numine, ut inter reptandum neque fragor arbuscularum neque petrarum lapsus exaudiretur. Jamque elapsis, iis in finibus cunctandum non erat. Macdonaldo Glenaladalio in mentem venerat, inter Macenzios, Rossensis comitatûs incolas, quanquam regi fidissimos, tutissimum Carolo receptum fore, quia, eam ipsam ob causam, militem non experti fuerant. Adhæc, animo simplici ac generoso persuasum fuit, homines fide moribusque antiquis hostem illustrem, eumque supplicem, nunquam proditures. Rossiam igitur pedestri itinere contendentes, inediâque propè confecti, Macraviorûm regiunculam adsequuntur. Gens est sine principe, ingenuisve magnam partem viris, & quod pierùmque infimæ sortis hominibus seorsùm habitantibus contingit, nihil honesti aut genuini sapiens. Mox ad Christopheri cujusdam Macravii divertunt. Cibum enixè petunt, nummorum quod satis esset, spondent. Macravius sitim inediamque hospitum nihil moratus, omnium primum sciscitari, 'Quinam hominum essent? Quæ iate juvenis? Unde venerant? Quonam pergerent?' cæteraque importunè ac stolidè curioso sueta. Responsum, 'Clanranaldum juvenem esse; ni cibo reficerentur interituros.' Penuario tandem recluso, prodeunt obsonia, duplo veneunt, citò conficiuntur. Macravius, ubi pretio ac fortasse potu incaluisset, noctis quoque hospitium promittit. Inter fabulandum, quanquam reguli filium qui à Caroli partibus stetisset, alloqui sese arbitraretur, haud se continuit homo protervus quin in perduelles acerrimè debaccharetur, neque adeò quia caussa iis pejor fuisset, sed quia damnosa. Porrò qui, spretâ mercede, nebulonem istum tueretur, foveret, celaret, profectò vecordem eum esse ait ac furiosum. Jamque satis adparebat, quid, si hospes innotuerit, ipse facturus esset. Hunc sermonem haudquaquam æquis auribus acceptum, diremit interventus Macdonaldi cujusdam, qui sub signis Caroli meruerat. Is, quanquam, primo statim obtutu, Principem agnovisset, pro eâ quâ fuit & fide & prudentiâ, rem dissimulabat; mox autem Glenaladalium contribulem suum seorsùm habitum obtestabatur, 'Macravium, bipedum nequissimum, rem celaret.' Glenaladalius suum consilium exponit, sententiamque hominis integerrimi rogat, ecquam aliam effugii viam excogitaret. Ad hæc novus hospes, 'Macenziorum fidei cave Principem committas. Consilium melius tutiusque expedio: namque inter anfractus montis Coradi, unde hoc ipso die, primâ luce, profectus sum, septem viros fortes, certosque utriusque fortunæ amicos, reliqui. Huic contubernio Principem commendo. Locum quoque tutum ac secretum fore promitto: delicias luxumque non promitto.' Nec mora: ubi primùm illuxit, Macdonaldum, tanquam 'de cœlo sospitatorem missum' secuti proficiscuntur," &c.

The whole concludes with an account of the trials and executions of the Rebel Lords, &c.; the laws enacted with respect to the better government of the Highlands; and a short notice of the Stuart Family, and the demise of the last who kept up any pretensions to the Crown of these kingdoms.

46. *The Elements of* English *Education: containing, Part I. An Introduction to* English *Grammar; II. A concise* English *Grammar; III. A short System of Oratory; IV. An abridged History of* England; *V. Outlines of Geography; VI. A miscellaneous Prose Selection, from approved Authors; VII. A miscellaneous Poetical Selection,*

Selection, from the best Authors. Intended for the Improvement of Youth of both Sexes. By John Brown, *Master of an Academy*, Kingston, Surrey.

IN the Preface to this elementary treatise on the English Language the Author has sufficiently expressed his design in the work before us; and, as we think it but justice to let every man speak for himself, we sat down to examine how far that object has been realised. Much judgment, we find, has been happily exercised in this useful publication; and there is less reason than usual with such kind of works to complain of inaccuracy.

To pass over many of the parts entitled to commendation, we shall only advert to a few more prominent and distinguishing features of the volume. Some very judicious observations occur on pp. 19, 21, 24, and 25, on one of the sounds of *g*, hitherto but little regarded; on the letter *j*; and the pronunciation of *sch* and *æ*: which are too copious for us to repeat. In the IIId part are many excellent remarks; and we could not help noting, in a more especial manner, the second paragraph at p. 85, on reading prose, as shewing a perfect knowledge of the subject. The first chapter also of part IV. contains many historical notices, in a chronological order, of remarkable events, brought down nearly to the close of 1808; and the two notes on pp. 138 and 139, with some special information on the former page, demonstrate his acquaintance with local recent events. The population of each county is also given from the most authentic sources, and recapitulated in pp. 200 and 201.

Before closing the Vth part, we find the Author presenting his Readers with an account of the uses of the Terrestrial Globe; which, so far as we have had time to examine it, appears to be judiciously simple and natural. This part contains six appropriate cuts, which are neatly executed; but we noticed a trivial inaccuracy of the artist in that on p. 218, where the polar axis at Spring and Autumn should have extended beyond the limits of the globular figure, and the letters N and S respectively placed at the ends, in the direction towards the same polar axis of Winter and Summer.

Yet, with all these advantages, we do not feel authorised to agree with Mr. Brown in the full extent to which he seems desirous of using the article *a*, and not *an*, before *u*; and we certainly dissent from his own use of it in the first page of the Preface, and in the note at p. 30, on the use of the indefinite article; though we perfectly accord with him in his observations on the letter *h*. In the observation on the use of *you* instead of *thou*, before the second person singular, we feel equally inclined to concur. But, in proceeding to the VIth part, we are sorry to perceive the Prose Selections closed with an account that must naturally give offence to many Readers, as strongly tinctured with a spirit of party. In a future edition, to which this very useful elementary work, with these few exceptions, deserves speedily to attain, we think the book would be greatly improved by substituting for this extract some more general and more useful matter that would be less exceptionable. On such an occasion we are convinced that Mr. Brown will avail himself of our advice. Of its general utility in schools we have no doubt.

Mr. Brown has done much to establish a standard of our language in the minds of his pupils; and we think his labours entitled, on the whole, to every fair praise.

47. *Sermons on the Character and Professional Duties of Seamen: preached in the Western Squadron, during its Services off* Brest, *on-board His Majesty's Ship* Impetueux, John Willett Payne, *Esq. Commander. By* James Stanier Clarke, *F.R.S. Domestic Chaplain to the Prince; Vicar of* Preston, *in the County of* Sussex; *Morning Preacher at* Park Street *and* Trinity *Chapels. The Second Edition.* 1801. *small* 8vo. *pp.* 275.

THIS admirable little volume, which has not till very lately fallen within our notice, contains ten appropriate Discourses on the following subjects: 1. "A Life of Peril productive of Happiness;" 2. "The Mariner's Contemplation;" 3. "The Christian Religion;" 4. "Necessity and Advantage of Discipline;" 5. "The Naval Character;" 6. "The Storm;" 7. "The Shipwreck;" 8. "The Mariner's Attachment to his Native Land;" 9. "The Delusions which seduce Mariners from their Duty;" 10. "Devout Acknowledgment of Naval Victories, preached Dec. 19, 1797."

These

These Discourses may be characterised as possessing a peculiar elegance of style; easy and unaffected; and well adapted to the audience to whom they were addressed. They display a benevolence of heart, a sound understanding, a zealous attachment to Constituted Authorities; and the purest principles of Christianity. One specimen may suffice, where all are equally pleasing:

"The noble exploits of the British Navy may be said to glow in the brightest pages of our Country's Annals, and to obscure those of its Enemies. To trace their renown, however pleasing and grateful to a mind that long has contemplated the subject with astonishment and gratitude, would claim a portion of time that cannot now be allowed me, and a more brilliant eulogium than I have language to express. I well know, and am proud to declare, the high excellency of British Seamen; and shall therefore endeavour to place their character in a more favourable light than it has yet enjoyed. They are eminently distinguished by a zealous attachment to their Country; by humanity towards their Enemies; by moderation in victory; by a noble disdain of the severe hardships of their profession, and an elevated sense of its glories: nor am I insensible to the dangers they encounter, or the sufferings they undergo. I know, my fellow Christians, that you get your bread at the peril of your lives; but I also know it to be your pride and your consolation, that this is done in the service of your Country, without the parade of a vain spirit, or any regard for the splendid trophies of human pride. Yet shall Religion consecrate the laurels * you have won; and the humility which looked not for the applause of men shall receive their public gratitude and honour. To you, with all those brave men who are employed in its defence, your Country looks with the most perfect confidence; not only for the protection of its Laws and Liberties, but of its most Holy Religion: in the united character of Britons and Christians, she entrusts you with the permanent security of her Constitution, and the inviolate sanctity of her Altars."

48. *A Circumstantial Report of the Evidence and Proceedings upon the Charges preferred against His Royal Highness the Duke of York in the Capacity of Commander in Chief, in the Months of* February *and* March 1809, *by* G. L. Wardle, *Esq. M. P. before the Honourable House of Commons. Including the Whole of the Original Letters of His Royal Highness the Duke of* York; *the Speeches, correctly taken in full, of the various Members; with all the other Documents produced in the Course of the Investigation; and the Decision of the House of Commons upon this very important Subject. Illustrated by Portraits.* Cundee. 8vo. *pp.* 700.

"Unless Corruption be attacked, and ATTACKED STRONGLY too, this Country will soon fall an easy prey to an inveterate Enemy." *Mr.* Wardle's *Opening Speech.*

THIS is one of the publications alluded to in p. 250; in which the public curiosity may be gratified with a full detail of the Evidence and other Documents produced in this important National Enquiry.

The business is taken up from the first opening of the Charges by Colonel Wardle, on the 27th of January, and closes with the debate on the 20th of March; when the Chancellor of the Exchequer stated,

"That, on the preceding Saturday, after the decision of the House had been known, his Royal Highness the Duke of York, of his own immediate and spontaneous motion, waited upon his Majesty, and tendered to him his resignation of the chief command of his Majesty's Army; and that his Majesty had been graciously pleased to accept of that resignation. The motives which evidently influenced the mind of his Royal Highness in taking that step appeared to him, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, to be of a nature so honourable and proper, that he was sure, when he had stated them to the House, the House would think of them as he did. The Right Hon. Gentleman then proceeded to read, from a paper he held in his hand, extracts, of which the following is a copy: "The House having, after a most attentive and laborious investigation of the merits of certain allegations preferred against his Royal Highness, passed a resolution of his innocence, he may now approach his Majesty, and may venture to tender to him his resignation of the chief command of his Majesty's Army, as his Royal Highness can no longer be suspected of acting from any apprehension of the result, nor can be accused of having shrunk from the full extent of an enquiry, which, painful as it has been, he trusts shall appear, even to those who have been disposed to condemn his conduct, to have met with that patience and firmness which can arise only from a conscious feeling of innocence. The motive which influences him

* "On the 19th of December 1797, and on the 29th of November 1798, twice during the present war, has his Majesty's Royal Proclamation been issued for a general Thanksgiving to Almighty God for the glorious Victories of the British Navy."

him arises from the truest sense of duty, and the warmest attachment to his Majesty, from which he has never departed, and which his Majesty has, if possible, confirmed by the affectionate and paternal solicitude which he has shewn for the honour and welfare of his Royal Highness upon this distressing occasion; to him, as a most kind and indulgent Father, as a generous Sovereign, his Royal Highness owes every thing; and his feelings alone could have prompted him to forego all considerations of personal interest in the determination he had taken. It would not become him to say that he should not feel, with sincere regret, a situation in which his Majesty's confidence and partiality had placed him, and the duties of which it had been his most anxious study and pride, during fourteen years, to discharge with integrity and fidelity—whether he might be allowed to add, with advantage to his Majesty's Service, his Majesty was best able to decide."

As the farther proceedings on that day will of course appear in our regular detail of the Parliamentary Debates, we shall only give the concluding remarks of the Editor of the volume now before us:

"Thus terminated this arduous discussion on a point ultimately connected with the vital interests of the Empire; a discussion which has no parallel in the Annals of English History. It is a singular fact, that the only instance of an adjournment debate, for so long a period as three days, happened at the Revolution of 1688, when the crown was transferred by a majority of one to the Prince of Orange.—Though the resignation of the office of Commander in Chief by the Duke of York suspended the proceedings relative to that specific object, it will be seen with pleasure by every well-wisher to this Country, that the matter will not be suffered to rest here. The scenes that have already been disclosed must have convinced the whole Nation of the absolute necessity of sifting the business to the bottom. We sincerely hope that these enquiries may lead to a thorough reform of all the abuses existing in the various departments of the Government, more especially in our Military System; and be the means of placing our Army on such a footing as the exigencies of these critical times most imperiously demand."

Thirteen Portraits are given; *viz.* the Duke of York, Mr. Adam, Mr. Wardle, Mrs. Clarke, Mr. Sheridan, Capt. Sandon, Miss Taylor, Mr. Perceval, Mr. Whitbread, Lord Folkestone, Sir Francis Burdett, Mr. Wilberforce, and Lord Henry Petty; and a "Supplement to the Work" is announced, as preparing for publication.

49. *Illustrations of the Scenery of* Killarney, *and the surrounding Country. By* Isaac Weld, *Esq. M. R. I. A.* 1 *vol.* 4*to.* Longman and Co. *and* Carpenter.

UNDER the above words, part of a beautiful engraved Title-page, is the highly-finished View of a Saxon Gateway, the production of Landseer; of which too much cannot be said in praise.

The Preface to this splendid book is written in a very modest and unassuming manner; the Author observing that he should have thought an apology necessary for thus introducing another topographical work to the Publick, had it not been that it is descriptive "of a part of the United Kingdom which, though confessedly interesting, has hitherto remained very imperfectly known." The Lake of Killarney seems, however, to have received some share of the attention and admiration it excites and richly deserves, as every general Account of Ireland hitherto published contains a just though slight tribute to its beauties; and the Poet and the Artist have more than once contributed to transmit them to Europe and posterity. "But as language, unaided by the pencil, is insufficient to convey distinct ideas of visible objects, so the productions of art, unaccompanied by a detailed verbal explanation, can communicate little knowledge of a place beyond what may be collected from the mere glance of the eye; and accurate even as the representations of particular views may be, they commonly leave the mind ignorant both of the connexion of the component parts, and their relative situation in respect to the surrounding scenery. Some account of the lake, in which the description was assisted by a series of plates, appeared to be much wanting; and it is humbly hoped that the work now offered to the Publick will be found, in some measure, to supply this deficiency."

Mr. Weld selected the views which illustrate his work from a variety contained in his port-folio, as those he considered best suited for that purpose. He thinks, however, that some others in his possession are more pleasing, but do not possess that strength of character as the following

lowing list: General View of the Lower Lakes, in outline; View from the Green Hills; South-east View of Mucruss Abbey; South-west View of the same; Flesk Bridge; Dunloh Castle; Ross Castle; View on Ross Bay; View from Ross Island; the Rocks from Mahony's Point; Glena Bay; View under Dinis Island; River between the Lakes; the Eagle's Nest; View on the Upper Lake; Cottage on Ronayn's Island; the Upper Lake, from Ronayn's Island. Besides which, Mr. Weld has given neatly-engraved Maps. He adds, it was his original intention to have inserted a greater number of prints; but the expence attending engraving them in the very superior style adopted made it expedient to limit them to the present number; "for, though profit has formed no part of the object of this work, the expences which have been incurred in its execution have necessarily swelled the price to an amount above what some persons may perhaps think the subject deserves." Mr. Weld farther informs us, that the late Mr. Byrne, and Messieurs Landseer, Middiman, J. C. Smith, Storer, and Greig, were engaged on their own terms; whose several performances came under the superintendance of Mr. F. Nicholson in his absence; to whom he is indebted for several improvements in them.

"The engravings and the two first divisions of the work are devoted entirely to the scenery of the lake; the remaining sections are generally descriptive of the surrounding country, and a considerable part of the Southern coast of Ireland. The materials were chiefly collected in the year 1800; they were augmented, at different periods afterwards, during repeated visits to Killarney, where the Author has occasionally remained for several months together." Not long before the period of publication he resolved to undertake the arrangement of his observations, more for amusement than with any other object; and concludes his Preface by saying, "That the work might have been rendered much more attractive by an abler pen, he feels very sensibly; but, whatever its imperfections may be, he lays claim at least to the merit of fidelity; and ventures, at the same time, to think that he has contributed somewhat to the general stock of information which has been collected for those desirous of acquiring an intimate knowledge of the British Islands."

The Illustrations of the Scenery of Killarney are divided into five sections; the first contains a general description of the three lakes of that name; of Mucruss; Turk cottage and cascade; an account of the mines and minerals of the peninsula between the lakes, with geological observations; of the abbey of Irrelagh, and of the funerals of the Irish, the ruins of the abbey being still a favourite burial-place with them: this includes a sketch of the vehemence of their passions, and particularly in their expression of grief. To the above succeed descriptions of the islands near Mucruss; of Castle-lough, Cahirnane, and Kenmare house and gardens. Observations on the bogs of Ireland, and the vast trees discovered in them, are followed by a general description of the Northern shore of the great lower lake, with the extraordinary effects of sun-set. The Earl of Kenmare's deer-park, the hill of Aghadoe, its antiquities, the cathedral and abbey, and round towers, their age, and various theories respecting their original use, a stone circle, old fortifications near the river Flesk, Dunloh castle, the defile of that name, the road through it to the upper lake and Macarthy More's country, are the subjects with which Mr. Weld concludes the first section.

The second commences with remarks on the navigation of the lake; an account of Ross castle; its siege, and surrender to the Parliament's Army, in the reign of Charles I.; followed by notices of Ross island, the destruction of its woods, and the impolicy of felling timber prematurely; the wandering musicians; an account of the mines of Ross, which have lately been re-opened, &c. &c.

The Reader will be enabled, by the above outline of part of the contents, to judge of the remainder of the subjects introduced by Mr. Weld, who informs us, that the lake of Killarney is situated at the basis of a chain of mountains in the maritime county of Kerry. For more than 30 miles, the space between the mountains and the sea, on the West, is composed of others of still greater magnitude; and of those, Magillicuddy's rocks are supposed to be the most elevated in Ireland.

land. The latter chain forms abrupt cliffs on the border of the ocean; but at some distance from it they are in short ridges, and at length become very irregular in their disposition. The whole region abounds with lakes, and particularly the valleys; others are, however, found on the sides, at very considerable elevations, and in cavities strongly resembling the craters of volcanos. The Devil's Punch-bowl is computed to be more than 1500 feet above the level of the sea; and, after heavy rains, affords many grand cataracts, which rush down the sides of Mangerton, and may be seen, through the whiteness of their foam, at a great distance.

Killarney is the lowest and most considerable of these numerous lakes, and is indeed the extended reservoir, and in fact does receive almost all the superabundant water of the surrounding country, conveyed by channels from the mountains, and temporary streams, produced by the overflowing of the lakes above it. The river Lasse, which passes through the bay of Dingle into the Atlantic, is the only visible means of discharging this accumulation of fluid, and it is equally clear and rapid. Exclusive of the claims of Killarney founded on its extent, it has others of superior importance, the consequence of the bounty of Nature, for the various beauties of its banks are as fascinating as those of the other lakes are dreary. Three distinct sheets of water compose the lake; the first, called The Upper Lake, is inclosed by mountains; the remaining portions are situated at the exterior base of the chain, with a boundary of mountains on one side, and on the opposite they spread into the cultivated country. The latter divisions are nearly upon the same level, and are contiguous to each other, the only separation being an inconsiderable peninsula and some small islands separated by channels that may be passed in boats; the upper lake is at the distance of three miles from the portions just mentioned, at the head of a navigable river, flowing through a valley remarkable for its romantic character; which, dividing into two branches, communicates with the lower lake, and with the middle lake, through a channel bounded by rocks, the former receiving this addition of water in a quiet stream, and the latter by an impetuous current. Turk is the first mountain in the chain commencing from the East, which approaches the shores of Killarney, when it forms the boundary of one side of the middle division of the lake, hence called Turk Lake. At the extremity of the mountain is a chasm, and through that the river descends from the upper lake. Glena, the next in succession, presents two sides to the water; one frowns over the bay of Glena, the other opens to the broadest part of the lower lake; and as each of these mountains rise abruptly, with numerous fissures and projecting rocks, they necessarily give a majesty to the scene extremely impressive.

"Tomies mountain, the next and last in succession, which is washed by the lake, rises more gradually than the others, and at its base presents to view a considerable tract of fertile sloping ground, which is under cultivation. Not long since, all these mountains were cloathed, to the water's edge, with oaks of large growth; but most of these venerable trees have fallen under the strokes of the axe, which has been plied year after year. On that side of Glena next to the bay a considerable extent of wood still adorns the landscape; this last surviving remnant of the vast mountain-forests of Kerry has, however, been doomed to perish; the woodmen have already commenced their ravages, and in a short period the lake will lose one of the noblest ornaments that it at present possesses." The different manufactures of iron in this country were the original cause of the destruction of the forests; but, as they were consumed rapidly for charcoal, and consequently with a great degree of waste, the proprietors were compelled to discontinue their forges and furnaces; and as the value of timber was by this means much enhanced, there is at present a demand for it that will eventually render the whole district a dreary waste. Mr. Weld observes, in another page of his work, that "it is painful to reflect how much the beauty of the lake has been impaired by the destruction of the forests; and still more so to think that most of the venerable trees at present remaining have been devoted to the axe,

axe. By their removal the scenery is likely to sustain an injury irreparable during the present generation; but the vigorous efforts of Col. Herbert to form new plantations afford a ray of hope, that at a future day it may recover many of its former charms." This is certainly to be wished in the two-fold points of view, national utility, and the gratification of the innocent and laudable admiration of the beauties of natural wild scenery; we therefore consider it as a strange and unaccountable perverseness in those men of landed property, who wantonly destroy their timber to pay gaming and other equally *honourable* debts, that they do not direct the planting of young trees, the expence of which must be beneath the notice of him who stakes a whole forest on one turn of the dice.

Mr. Weld describes the geological arrangement of the peninsula as very curious. Beginning at Mucruss, it will be found that two-thirds of its length consist wholly of a pale blue calcareous rock, strongly approximating to the solidity and other qualities of marble; but no siliceous stones of any description are discoverable in the vicinity; and yet the remainder of the peninsula is composed of siliceous rocks, similar to those of the mountains. The change of the calcareous and siliceous rocks is by no means sudden or abrupt; as, for the extent of 90 feet, it would be difficult to decide which predominates; and in some instances the different substances are so completely united that Mr. W. found fragments, not larger than a walnut, one side of which effervesced violently with acids, while the other resisted them, and would produce fire on collision with steel.

"The mines are situated just where the alternation is first observable; and not only the ores of various metals are to be found, as I have already mentioned, at this place, of different qualities, but likewise a heterogeneous assemblage of earthy and stony substances. On the margin of Turk lake numerous shells, chiefly Tollinites and Turbinites, are found adhering to the rocks. Their forms are very distinct; and they may be readily detached from the rocks by a stroke of a hammer. The exterior surface of these shells is covered with silex, so as to resist the impression of acids; whilst their interior parts are found completely filled with granular limestone; and this limestone either rests on the siliceous rocks or upon an intervening layer of argillaceous schistus. No shells, that I could discover, are observable on the surface of the calcareous rocks."

Many more and interesting particulars are given on this subject; which the Reader will find both amusing and instructive; but, as we have still to notice equally important matter, we shall pass to it, after expressing our approbation of the manner of treating it. In a subsequent page Mr. W. indulges in a masterly recapitulation of the numerous beauties of this celebrated place; and concludes it by saying, that the pleasures of the Enthusiast is often dispelled by the vicissitudes of the weather—

"Exhaling from the Atlantic surge,
Wild world of waters, distant clouds ascend,
In vapoury confluence, deepening cloud on cloud."

Or, as Mat Bramble more quaintly but as justly describes the humidity of Bath, "where the dæmon of vapours descends in a perpetual drizzle." Thus the vast volumes of mist collected on the sides of the Kerry mountains fall in frequent torrents at the season when a clear atmosphere and brilliant sun are expected to ripen the fruits of the earth, and reward the husbandman for his severe labours. "The romantic wanderer, who then wades through the long wet grass, sprinkled by every bush he passes under, and excluded from the charms of the prospect by impending clouds, thinks of the voluptuous descriptions which he has heard, and perhaps laments his credulity."

(To be continued.)

50. *The* Alexandrian *School; or, A Narrative of the, first* Christian *Professors in* Alexandria: *with Observations on the Influence they still maintain over the Established Church. By Mr.* Jerningham.

THE most interesting part of this elegant tract is what relates to the Calvinistic Principles which adhere to the Articles. The Author sets before the Reader, in formidable array, many eminent orthodox Divines of the Establishment, who have combated for the suppression of the Doctrine of Geneva, which deforms a Protestant Ritual.

Ritual. The subject is treated, without any controversial spleen, in a lively, animated manner.

51. *The Life of* Alexander Nowell, *Dean of* St. Paul's; *chiefly compiled from Registers, Letters, and other authentic Evidences. By* Ralph Churton, *M.A. Rector of* Middleton Cheney, Northamptonshire, *Archdeacon of* St. David's, *and late Fellow of* Brasen Nose *College.* Oxford, *at the University Press; sold by* Rivingtons, White, &c. 448 *pp.* 8*vo.*

WITHOUT entering at present into an examination of this new and interesting accession to the Biography of British Worthies (which is judiciously inscribed to a Prelate of transcendant merit, who, unsolicited, collated the Author to an Archdeaconry in his Cathedral); we shall present to our Readers the acknowledgments which Mr. Archdeacon Churton very handsomely makes to his able Coadjutors; and the rather, as two of them have recently discharged the great debt of Nature. After paying all suitable respect to the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, and to their intelligent Registrar Mr. Hodgson, and contemplating "a phalanx of learned men" who have been Deans of that Cathedral, Colet, Nowell, Overall, Donne, Sancroft, Stillingfleet, Tillotson, Secker, and Newton (not to "intrude upon living merit"), Mr. Churton says,

"But I must not deviate from Nowell; nor forget one whose family has, in more than a single instance, been connected with the Nowells. Richard Heber, Esq. once my pupil, and always my friend, has kindly contributed an engraving of the Dean's uterine brother, John Towneley, Esq.; and favoured me with the sight of many rare books from his large and highly-curious collection; and supplied many useful hints from his own well-informed and generous mind. Biography, which looks back into times at all remote, is necessarily connected with patents and charters; and, in searching for these treasures, my wishes have been always met by John Kipling, Esq., of Overstone, Northamptonshire, Clerk of the Rolls, with an alacrity and zeal which the most intimate friendship could not surpass. It is honourable when those whose stores are inexhaustible, and who in consequence are open to frequent solicitation, give without sparing. The British Museum is an institution which reflects the highest honour on a great and affluent Nation. The Burghley Manuscripts, which have lately been reposited there by the well-judged munificence of Parliament, though culled by the indefatigable Strype, and by others, still afford a rich harvest to the Antiquary and Biographer. The new Letters of Nowell in that Collection (for some of them have already appeared in the volumes of Strype) are certainly among the most valuable of his remains; and there are a dozen Letters or more by his nephew Whitaker, addressed, as most of Nowell's are, to Lord Burghley, the common friend and patron of both, which have never, I believe, been noticed in print. In the extensive Library of my excellent friend and neighbour, John Loveday*, D.C.L. of Williamscott, abounding, particularly, with books of English Antiquities, fraught with innumerable references and notes (chiefly by the hand of his incomparable father, the late John Loveday, Esq. of Caversham), and in the quick mind, exact judgment, and retentive memory of the worthy Proprietor, I find a ready answer to every question, a satisfactory solution of every difficulty or doubt which might obstruct or retard my progress. But the pains which, for a number of years, have been bestowed in collecting scattered notices of the good Dean of St. Paul's (if indeed the endeavour to investigate departed merit "*labor potius quam voluptas appellanda sit*") would be amply compensated, had they procured me no other remuneration but the friendship and correspondence of the Historian, now, by the judicious selection of the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Vicar of Whalley in Lancashire. Descended from a sister of Dean Nowell, and inheriting, from the eldest offspring of that match, the mansion where the Dean's favourite nephew, the celebrated Professor of Cambridge was born, Dr. Whitaker† feels a lively curiosity and interest in whatever relates to his two illustrious kinsmen; while, by his own habits of study, and excursive researches into the Antiquities of the neighbourhood, he is eminently qualified to elucidate the history of those who have adorned it. He was so obliging as to look over these papers when the greater part of them, as yet unaccompanied with notes, was otherwise in some forwardness for the press; and there is scarcely a page which has not been corrected by his strictures, improved by his judgment, or enriched by his ample communications.

"How shall I mention, and yet how can I forbear to mention, one who, for almost half a century, has been the Encourager and Patron of every literary undertaking, the Exemplar, Father, and Friend of Antiquaries? Till he had passed

* See p. 284. † See p. 335.

the

the age of man, Mr. Gough possessed an understanding which in vigour and extent of powers was equaled by very few, and in activity and exertion left all competition far behind. Having honoured me with his notice, our acquaintance was gradually matured into friendship; and, during several years of sweet remembrance, scarcely a week passed without a letter from Enfield, and scarcely a letter came without some hint or allusion to Nowell. He perused my papers; and, with the partiality of a friend, wished to see them in print; and he may perhaps see them, but if he does, there is too much reason to fear it may be "*Ipse sui superstes!*" We do not inherit a frame of adamant; and it is no cause of surprise, but of infinite regret, if frequent and numberless epileptic seizures have clouded one of the brightest gems that ever was lodged in a mortal casket. It has been my lot, through the mercy of Heaven, to witness some of the closing days of some of the best men that ever added lustre to the English name; but never was I more deeply affected than in one of my latest visits at Enfield. A life of humble, but ardent, unostentatious piety and charity is not unrewarded. The harbingers of dissolution had already alarmed every one, excepting him only to whom their errand was. It was truly delightful, and yet pierced the inmost soul, to see with what steady composure and cheerfulness he discoursed of an event which he regarded as near at hand, and longed for its approach; and, when I left him, he said, with as much pleasantness as if he was dismissing me to my apartment for the night, "Remember my last dying words!"

These have been the principal sources of intelligence; and these are some of the invaluable Friends, to whom the Reader owes whatever he may find of entertainment or information (if indeed he finds any thing of either) in the following memoirs. It only remains to bespeak, if I might, his favourable indulgence towards the author, who has arranged the materials, and laid them together. But here what shall I say? No one ever forgives a foolish book; yet whatever faults or imperfections may be found in the volume, which is now, not without solicitude, sent into the world, it may tend, I hope, to propitiate or to disarm the severity of criticism, when it is known, that the whole was written and revised, not in retirement, which the Muses love, not in the shade of Academic bowers, but amidst the constant and arduous, though pleasing duties, of a populous parish and large family."

"*P. S. March* 10. The ingenuous Reader will pardon me, I trust, if in the foregoing Preface, the revisal of which has been delayed by necessary avocations and deep sorrow, I neither cancel nor alter what was written, however feebly, with truth and affection, while two of the kindest and best of friends were living. But, alas! what is life! Three days after the preceding pages were sent to the press, I received information that on Monday evening, February 20, it pleased God to release Mr. Gough from his great sufferings; and on the morning of Saturday, March 4, Dr. Loveday, in full vigour, at the age of 66, sunk under a painless malady of only eight days! Each fell asleep without a pang or struggle; each left instructions to be interred in the cemetery of the church which they constantly frequented; Dr. Loveday at Cropredy, near Banbury, Oxon; Mr. Gough at Wormley, Herts." [*See before, pp.* 317—329.]

52. *A Sermon, preached on the* 8*th of* February, 1809, *being the Day appointed for a General Fast, at the Parish Church of* Loughton *in* Essex. *By the Rev.* Robert Baynes, *LL.B. Curate.* 8*vo. pp.* 16.

WE have before unequivocally given our opinion of the merits of this worthy Divine; and we here find the same animation and eloquence which distinguished his former Discourses (vol. LXXVIII. p. 716).

"Great are the claims, then, that an indulgent Providence has upon us; that, amidst the misery and slavery of surrounding States, subjugated to the unjust dominion of a merciless Tyrant and Usurper, the horrors of War have not yet invaded our land; that we yet possess our rights, our liberties, and independence, untouched..... If our arms have not been so successful as we had flattering reason to hope, in aiding a brave and loyal Nation to free themselves from the yoke of the Destroyer, we have certainly gained one point in the noble and generous struggle: for the firmness and bravery of our Troops, who contested for glory in the field in a manner never before experienced by the Tyrant, in which was exhibited so decided a superiority in military prowess, have taught him what he has to expect if he should ever dare to land his plundering hordes upon our happy coasts. We have had the most convincing evidence how the sons of a land of genuine freedom behave in a country not their own: and shall he expect less valour, less intrepidity, less contempt of the most cruel hardships and difficulties, when fighting on our own territories; and surrounded by the encouraging acclamations of our friends, relations, and fellow-citizens—of the mass of a people, in whom there will scarcely be found a single instance of coolness or disaffection in the cause?"

53. *A Sermon, intituled "A Wedding Ring;" preached at a Wedding in* St. Edmond's. *By* W. Secker. 8vo. *Printed in the Year* 1707; *and reprinted in* 1809. Bentley.

SERMONS or Discourses at Weddings were not uncommon about a century ago, but are now totally disused. The one before us is a very singular specimen; and, merely as a curiosity, for it is a very rare pamphlet, deserved republication. It contains much good advice, delivered in a peculiar and very quaint style, and illustrated with a profusion of imagery, some part of which will probably excite a smile at the same time that it forces conviction. It is dedicated very respectfully to her Majesty by the Editor, who has likewise prefixed an Address to the Reader, in which he seems to have caught a portion of Mr. Secker's style. We can promise our Readers much entertainment from this Sermon; and it must be their own fault if they reap no instruction, even in these days, when, among a certain very numerous and distinguished class, marriage is almost any thing but a serious engagement.

54. *A Sermon, preached at the Anniversary of the Royal Humane Society, at* St. Margaret's *Church,* Westminster, *on* Sunday, June 12, 1808. *By the Rev.* W. W. Dakins, *LL. D. F. S. A. Chaplain to his Royal Highness the Duke of* York, *and to his Royal Highness the Duke of* Gloucester. *To which is added, an Appendix by the Society.* 8vo.

FROM Job xiv. 14, *If a man die, shall he live again?* Dr. Dakins expatiates on the practicability of the resuscitative art, and the propriety of its practice.

"To recall the soul," he says, "and again unite it to the body, is not within the ability of human skill. This is a miracle which God alone can effect; but to put in motion the machine after the vital principle has stopt, but not left the seat of its operation, is a discovery of human invention; and the exercise of this can no more be displeasing to the Creator than it is unmerciful in man to assuage, by medical assistance, the raging heat of a fever, or to attempt to subdue the inveterate influence of disease."

In this animated Discourse it is no slight praise to say that the zeal of the Preacher keeps pace with the importance of the subject, which, however frequently handled, must still present new and cheering views to the benevolent and well-informed mind. The simple, insulated fact, that three thousand persons have been restored to life and usefulness by the endeavours of the Humane Society is sufficient to recommend it, and that, we hope, not in vain, to the liberality of the Publick.

This publication, which was delayed by the fatal illness of Dr. Hawes, the philanthropic Founder of the Society, concludes with a brief Appendix, containing some useful directions in cases of emergency.—Several very pleasing Reports are also subjoined to Dr. Dakins's Sermon, which we should have perused with unmixed feelings of satisfaction if we had not perceived one name which we shall *see no more*,—that of the zealous, active, and benevolent Dr. William Hawes!

55. *Novum Testamentum* Græcum, *juxta Exemplar* Wetstenii, Glasguæ, *et D.* Jo. Jac. Griesbachii, Halæ, *impressum. Accedunt Prolegomena in Evangelia, in Acta et Epistolas Apostolorum. Accurante* Gulielmo Whitfield Dakins, *LL.D. Societ. Antiq.* Lond. *Socio;* Sancti Petri Westmon. *Præcentore. Editio Stereotypa.* Londini. *Ex Officinâ* Andreæ Wilson. 1808.

THIS is a very neat and correct edition, highly creditable both to Dr. Dakins and to his Printer.

56. *The Council of Hogs, a Descriptive Poem; containing a Patriotic Oration to the Swinish Multitude.* 8vo. 1809.

A whimsical Oration, in tolerable rhimes, supposed to have been delivered by a noted Political Writer, in order to disturb the peace of the country, and increase that ferment which such men have been but too successful in raising.

57. *Remarks on the* Jacobinical *Tendency of the* Edinburgh *Review; in a Letter to the Earl of* Lonsdale. *By* R. Wharton, *Esq. M. P.* 8vo. 1809.

AS it is not our practice to interfere with the manner in which our Brethren chuse to conduct their publications, we shall content ourselves with praising the vigilance and good sense of the Writer of these Remarks. The passages he has selected are not the only ones we have lately observed in a variety of pamphlets; which are sufficient

cient to convince us that the Jacobinical spirit of 1792-3 is not yet extinguished; and that, without a vigorous opposition on the part of the loyal subjects of these kingdoms, the days of popular delusion will again return.

38. *A Letter to the Young Gentlemen who write in the* Edinburgh *Review.* 8vo.

THIS Letter touches upon nearly the same topicks as the preceding, and demands from us the same degree of notice. The present Writer, however, exercises a portion of sarcasm and ridicule which many will think well applied.

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

A Silver Medal, in commemoration of the Abolition of the Slave Trade, designed and executed by eminent Artists, has, we understand, been presented to the British Museum by some Gentlemen for the above purpose. On one side there is a Portrait of WILLIAM WILBERFORCE, Esq. M.P. from a model taken by his permission; on the reverse are several Figures happily expressive of the truly Christian Act of our Legislature, in putting an end to that iniquitous traffick.

An elegant Medallion has been published, with a striking Likeness of GWYLLIM LLOYD WARDLE, Esq. M.P. for Oakhampton, from an original Portrait. On the obverse is a finely-executed Bust of Col. WARDLE. Legend, round the head, "A most magnanimous, firm, candid, and independent Patriot!" On the reverse is the following emphatic Inscription, from Mr. WARDLE's Speech, Mar. 8: "The Duty which I owe my Country is paramount to every other Consideration." The Medallion is two inches in diameter, and executed in diameter, and executed in the same style of elegance as BISSET's superb Medallion, struck in honour of the immortal NELSON, and his commemorative Medals of those illustrious Statesmen PITT and FOX.

The Sale of the Books of the late worthy, modest, and obliging Mr. GEORGE PATON, of the Custom-house at Edinburgh, the friend and correspondent of Mr. GOUGH, commenced Feb. 27, and terminated March 25; the proceeds of the sale were 1358*l.*; a very considerable sum, considering the scantiness of his official salary.

The so-long-announced Fifty-two Lectures on the Church Catechism, by the Rev. Sir ADAM GORDON, Bart. Prebendary of Bristol, and Rector of West Tilbury, will be published this month, in two volumes octavo.

The Author of "All the Talents" and "The Comet" has announced a Poem intituled "The Statesman," which will contain "Biographical Sketches of Mr. PITT, Mr. FOX, Lord NELSON," &c. &c.

Dr. MAVOR, whose numerous Works on Education have contributed so much to the edification of youth, as well as to the facility of teaching, is about to produce a work on which he has been long engaged, a Series of Catechisms on popular Subjects. The Mother's Catechism, a Catechism of Health, and another on General Knowledge, will appear in a few days; and be followed, in rapid succession, by others on English History, Universal History, Geography, Animated Nature, Botany, the Laws and Constitution of England, the Bible, &c. They are intended to sell separately, or to form, when collected, two very neat pocket-volumes.

Dr. CAREY has in the press a familiar "Introduction to English Prosody, with practical Exercises in Scanning and Versification," for the use of Schools.

Mr. BRADLEY, of Wallingford, has prepared, under the sanction of Dr. VALPY and other distinguished Preceptors, a Series of Grammatical Questions, adapted to LINDLEY MURRAY's Grammar, with copious Notes and Illustrations. The idea was suggested by MORGAN's very useful book, the *Grammaticæ Questiones.*

INDEX INDICATORIUS.

A FRIEND informs us, that, in consequence of a method of drying WHITE LEAD, *lately* adopted in an extensive manufactory near London, the health of the workmen appears already to be materially benefited, the violent constipation in the bowels having been much less prevalent than it used to be. We understand that the white lead is now left to dry in earthen pans; by which practice it does not require so much handling as formerly; and less dust floats in the air about the room, the inhaling of which is thought to be one principal cause of the above-mentioned disease. (See our Magazine for August and September last, pp. 671, 784.) Any information on this important subject we shall thankfully receive.

If A VETERAN sends his Query on *Precedency* to the *College of Arms*, with a proper Fee, he will get a regular answer, which we are not competent to give.

AN ADDRESS*

For the Anniversary of the LITERARY FUND, *at* Freemasons' Hall, *April* 20, 1809. *Written and recited by* WILLIAM THOMAS FITZ-GERALD, ESQ.

YE Sons of GENIUS, who in Fancy's dream, [stream;
Haunt Tiber's banks, or fam'd Ilissus'
Who, in Poetic Vision, often rove
Near Hybla's mount, or Tempe's flow'ry grove; [spring,
Quaff nectar'd draughts at Aganippe's
And hear, enchanted, all the Muses sing!
Rich in the wealth of Athens, and of Rome,
But doom'd to wake in Poverty at home:
Wipe from your eyes Reflection's bitter tear, [here—
And see with joy the Friends of Science
Your claims are not the claims of common men, [Pen!
Martyrs of Thought! and Victims of the
High-gifted minds, too proud to ask relief,
Become the sacrifice of silent grief;
Hopeless of succour, and worn out with care, [spair!
They sink, at last, in measureless de-
Or, patient and submissive to their doom,
Seek from their woes a refuge in the tomb:
You shall anticipate their wants and save [grave.
The Letter'd Mourner from a timeless
In ev'ry region, and in ev'ry age,
The Bard, Historian, Moralist, and Sage
Have known the pangs neglected Talents feel, [steel.
And found Ingratitude more sharp than
Yet the main spring of all that 's great and wise, [plies:
Genius invents, or Learning's power sup-
How brief the story of aspiring men,
If unrecorded by the Historian's pen!
Soon would Oblivion shade the Statesman's name, [Fame;
The Hero's Laurels, and the Patriot's
Vain all their boast of Honours, Wealth, or Power!
The Ephemeral Beings of a transient hour,
Would like a blazing Meteor pass away,
Their little Reign, the Drama of a Day!
The brightest meed that fair Ambition knows,
Is what the Bard, in lofty verse, bestows;
And Freedom's self would dim her sacred fire, [Lyre!
If once the Muse disgusted broke her

Had the first LEADER Nations ever saw,
From CANNÆ's field to ROME propell'd the War,
The mighty Mistress of the World had found, [ground!
Her power gigantic levell'd with the

No Roman lie had slander'd PUNIC FAME,
Her faith as spotless as renown'd her name!
But when enslav'd, and overwhelm'd by power,
Her Bards, her Sages perish'd in an hour!
The cruel Victors, with remorseless rage,
From prostrate CARTHAGE tore th' Historic page;
And all we know of her illustrious Men,
Comes from the rancour of the ROMAN PEN!
Such would be ENGLAND's fate, if sunk so low,
As to endure the mandates of THE FOE—
Is there a Briton who would breathe the air [there?
Of ENGLAND's soil, if FREEDOM was not
Her Woods, her waving Hills, would please no more,
If Iron Tyranny usurp'd her shore:
And once enslav'd, the with'ring British Oak [yoke;
Would feebly branch beneath a foreign
Her Boughs indignant would refuse to brave
The Ocean's Tempest, to protect a Slave!
Dreary and desolate would all appear,
A Reign of Terror, and a Life of Fear!
Ne'er may we live to see that hated day,
When ENGLAND owns a foreign Tyrant's sway;
When mean, and grov'ling her degenerate race
Receive the Wages of their own Disgrace;
When Her proud Spirit bends the abject knee, [FREE!
And History only tells SHE ONCE WAS
No, rather than submit, and basely yield,
Let 's die, contending for the utmost field!
And leave, at least, an honourable name,
Free from the Coward's taint, or Traitor's shame.
But nobler prospects open to our view,
And Public Virtue to its object true,
With Hopes more ardent warm a Briton's breast, [press'd!
To aid the Valiant, and assist th' Op-

* DEGRADED EUROPE, in these awful times, [CRIMES;
Stood pale spectatress of the TYRANT'S
ENGLAND alone oppos'd his iron reign,
'Till the bright Torch of Honour beam'd in Spain!
Long may it beam, a beacon to inspire
And warm IBERIA'S Sons with Patriot Fire;
SPANIARDS! the noble flame through Europe spread, [head!
And break your Fetters on your Tyrant's
Glorious your struggle in a glorious cause,
For Wives, Religion, Liberties, and Laws,

* Being the Thirteenth Anniversary Poem written by MR. FITZ-GERALD for the Literary Fund.

* In consequence of the Ambassador and the Spanish Noblemen attending the Anniversary, the Author has introduced some Lines from his Address to the Patriots of Spain.

For

For all the soft endearments that can bind,
And tune to Harmony the Human Mind!
While Deeds of Glory stimulate the Brave,
And Laurels spring upon the Hero's grave,
Honour shall point to Saragossa's Wall,
Great in its warfare! glorious in its fall!
And to immortalize that City's fame,
Write on its ruins Palafox's name!
Then fire each breast, and arm each manly hand, [your Land;
To drive the Gallic Bloodhounds from
Your slaughter'd Brethren call you to the Field, [France shall yield!
Where Spain shall triumph, and where Heroes in Arms! pursue your glorious plan,
And vindicate the Real Rights of Man!
Not those proclaim'd by France, and wrote in blood, [good!
But those like England's, built on public
"The Mighty Island" is your Foe no more, [dom's shore;
But sends you succour from fair Free-
And while she makes your gen'rous cause her own, [Throne!
The blood-nurs'd Demon trembles on his
With slaughter gorg'd, and harrow'd by despair, [there;
The shade of Enghien shall torment him
Wright's injur'd Ghost shall more than daggers speak, [cheek!
And Jaffa's murders blanch his guilty
While round, in Fancy's awful sight, shall stand [hand—
All the pale Victims of his murd'rous
These shall the story of his reign impart,
And scourge, with Scorpion's stings, the Tyrant's heart!
Germans! Italians! hear the glorious Call,
Iberia's quarrel is the cause of all!
Britannia points—and mark the noble view— [you!
Her spear to France, her olive-branch to
Fight but your battle, and she bids you know [Foe.
Her virtuous Monarch is no more your
Nations, arise! and in your vengeance just,
Reduce your vile Oppressor into dust!
Chase from the earth his base detested race, [grace;
And end the History of your own disThen shall the groaning world, from bondage free,
Taste all the sweets of Peace and Liberty!
Ambition shall disturb the world no more,
But smiling Commerce visit ev'ry shore;
In Arts, alone, the Nations shall contend,
And Science ev'ry where command a friend.
The Muse prophetic sees that morn arise,
When Wealth shall wait upon the Learn'd and Wise;
Talents at last a proper meed shall find,
Nor charge with base Ingratitude Mankind;
A glorious course aspiring Bards shall run, [Sun!
And Genius plume his pinions in the

A POEM

For the Anniversary of the Literary Fund, *April* 20, 1809. *Written by the Rev.* George Crabbe, B. D. *and recited by* Matthew Browne, Esq.

*** The Founder of this Society having intimated a hope that, on a Plan which he has already communicated to his particular Friends, its Funds may be sufficiently ample to afford assistance and relief to learned Officiating Clergymen in distress, though they may not actually have commenced Authors—the Author, in allusion to this hope, has introduced into a Poem which he is preparing for the press the following character of a learned Divine in distress.

A MAN so learned you shall seldom see,
A man so honour'd, yet so griev'd as he!
Not in his years alone, though his appear
Dark and more dark, severer on severe;
Not in his need, and yet we all must grant,
How painful 't is for feeling age to want;
Nor in the body's sufferings—yet we know, [loves to sow;
Where Time has plough'd, there Misery
But in the wearied mind, that all in vain
Wars with distress, and struggles with its pain.
His Father saw his powers—"I'll give," quoth he, [he"—
"My first-born learning, 't will a portion
Unhappy gift!—sad portion for a son!
But 't was his all: he learn'd, and was undone!
Oh! had he learn'd to make the wig he wears, [shears,
To throw the shuttle, or command the
Or the strong boar-skin for the saddle shap'd, [escap'd!
What pangs, what terrors had the man
He once had hope,—hope ardent, lively, light, [bright;
His feelings pleasant, and his prospects
Eager of fame, he read, he thought, he wrote, [on note:
Weigh'd the Greek page, and added note
At morn, at evening, at his work was he,
And dream'd what his Euripides would be.
Then care began—he lov'd, he woo'd, he wed, [his bed;
Hope cheer'd him still, and Hymen bless'd
A Curate's bed—then came the woeful years, [tears:
The Husband's terrors, and the Father's
A Wife grown feeble, pining, mourning, vex'd [plex'd;
With wants and woes—by daily cares per-
No more a Help, a smiling, soothing Aid,
But boding, drooping, sickly, and afraid.
Behold his dwelling!—this poor hut he hires, Where

Where he from view, but not from want retires;
Where four fair daughters, and five sorrowing sons, [Duns.
Partake his sufferings, and dismiss his
All join their efforts, and in patience learn
To want the comforts they aspire to earn;
For the sick Mother something they 'd obtain,
To soothe her grief, and mitigate her pain;
For the sad Father something they 'd procure, [dure.
To ease the burden they themselves en-
Virtues like these at once delight and press
On the fond Father with a proud distress;
On all around he looks with care and love,
Grier'd to behold, but happy to approve.
Then from his care, his love, his grief, he steals,
And by himself an Author's pleasure feels;
Each line detains him, he omits not one,
And all the sorrows of his state are gone—
Alas! e'en then, in that delicious hour,
He feels his fortune, and laments its power.
Some Tradesman's bill his wandering eyes engage, [page and page;
Some scrawl for payment thrust 'twixt
Some bold, loud rapping at his humble door,
Some surly message he has heard before,
Awake, alarm, and tell him he is poor!
Pity a man so good, so mild, so meek,
At such an age should have his bread to seek;
And all those rude and fierce attacks to dread, [bread;
That are more harrowing than the want of
Ah! who shall whisper to that misery, Peace! [cease?
And tell with truth that insolence shall
But why not publish?—those who knew too well,
Dealers in Greek are fearful 't will not sell;
Then he himself is timid, troubled, slow,
Nor likes his labours, nor his griefs to shew; [place,
The hope of Fame may in his heart have
But he has dread and horror of disgrace;
Nor has he that confiding easy way;
That might his learning and himself display;
But to his work he from the world retreats,
And frets and glories o'er the favourite sheets.
But see the man himself—and sure I trace
Signs of new joy exulting in that face!
Hope in those eyes——"We err, or we discern [learn?"
Life in thy looks—the reason may we
——"Yes," he replied,——
"I 'm pleas'd; for know ye, there do now combine
The worthiest natures in the best design,
To aid the letter'd poor, and soothe such ills as mine;
We who more keenly feel the world's contempt,
And from its miseries are the least exempt:
But now to many a heart shall whisper peace,
And many a daily, cruel care shall cease,
Yes, I am taught that Men who think, who feel,
Unite the pains of thoughtful Men to heal;
Not with disdainful pride, whose bounties make
The needy curse the Benefits they take;
Not with the Idle Vanity that knows
Only a selfish Joy when it bestows;
Not with o'erbearing Wealth, that in disdain [Pain;
Hurls useless treasure on the couch of
But these are men who yield such blest relief, [grief;
That with the grievance they destroy the
Their timely aid the needy sufferers find,
Their generous manner soothes the suffering mind;
Their's is a gracious bounty form'd to raise
Him whom it aids—their Charity is praise;
A common bounty may relieve distress,
But whom the vulgar succour, they oppress;
This, though a favour, is an honour too,
Though Mercy's duty, yet 't is Merit's due;
When our reliefs from such resources rise,
All painful sense of obligation dies:
The grateful feelings, not the galling live;
For 't is their offering, not their alms they give.
Long may these founts of Charity remain,
And never shrink, but to be fill'd again:
True!—to the Author they are now confin'd [mind,
To him who gave the treasures of his
His time, his health—and thankless found Mankind.
But there is hope that from these founts may flow [stow;
A side-way stream, and equal good be-
Good that may reach us, whom the Day's distress
Keeps from the fame and peril of the press;
Whom study beckons from the ills of life,
And they from study, melancholy strife!
Who then can say, but bounty now so free,
And so diffus'd, may find its way to me?
Yes, I may see my decent table yet
Cheer'd with the meal that adds not to my debt;
May talk of those to whom so much we owe, [not know;
And guess their names, whom yet we may
Blest, we shall say, are those who thus can give,
And next who thus upon the bounty live;
Then shall I close with thanks our humble meal, [feel!"—
And feel so well—Oh, God! how I shall

ODE

ODE

Composed for the 21st *of March*, 1809, *the Anniversary of the* Highland Society, *and the Day on which the* 42d *Regiment carried into* Egypt *the Standard of the Invincibles.*

By Thomas Campbell, Esq. *Author of "The Pleasures of Hope."*

PLEDGE to the much-lov'd Land that gave us birth,
Invincible, romantic, Scotia's shore!
Pledge to the mem'ry of departed worth,
And first, amidst the brave, remember Moore!

And be it deem'd not wrong that name to give [Patriot's sigh;
In festive scenes; which prompts the
Who would not envy such as Moore to live?
And died he not as heroes wish to die?

Yes;—though too soon attaining Glory's goal, [given;
To us his bright career too short was
Yet, in a glorious cause, his Phœnix soul
Rose, on the *flames* of Victory, to Heaven.

How oft, if beats in subjugated Spain
One patriot-heart, in secret shall it mourn
For him!—How oft, on far Corunna's plain,
Shall British Exiles weep upon his urn!

Blest be the mighty Dead!—Our bosom thanks, [spire:
In sprightlier strains, the Living may in-
Joy to the Chiefs who lead old Scotia's ranks, [fire!
In Roman garb, and more than Roman

Health to the band, this day, on Egypt's coast, [color *,
Whose valour foil'd proud France's Tri-
And wrench'd the banner from her bravest host,
Baptiz'd "Invincible" in Austria's gore!

Triumphant be our Thistle still unfurl'd!
Dear symbol wild! on Freedom's hill it grows; [world,
Where Fingal stemm'd the tyrants of the
And Roman Eagles found unconquer'd foes!

Joy for that day, on Portugallia's strand,
When bayonet to bayonet oppos'd,
First of Britannia's host, her Highland Band [most clos'd!
Gave but the death-shot once, and fore-

Is there a Son of generous England here?
Or fervid Erin?—He with us shall join
To pray, that in eternal union dear,
The Rose, the Shamrock, and the Thistle twine;

Types of a race who shall th' Invader scorn, [our shore;
"As rocks resist the billows" round
Types of a race who shall to time unborn,
Their Country leave unconquer'd as of yore!

* The Standard of France.

HORACE, Book III. Ode 9.

Donec gratus eram tibi, &c.

Dialogue, *not* between Horace and Lydia.

HE.

BEFORE you liv'd in Gloucester place
I doted on your pretty face:
How you were lov'd, my darling Chicken!
Till you went squand'ring, pawning, tricking.

SHE.

Of all that e'er were born and christen'd
I were the happiest (till you listen'd
To Tommy Greenwood's tongue and Adam's)
I was the happiest of all Madams.

HE.

Me, Mrs. Carey now delights,
Who does not pin up *lists* o' nights;
She 's frugal, gentle, kind, and true,
And not a tell-tale like to you.

SHE.

Me, Dowler promises to marry,
Whom you and I made Commissary;
Who often (when you fail'd) supplied
The cash, and what I lack'd beside.

HE.

Come now, my sweetest Mary Anne,
What if we make it up again:
Shall I bid Mrs. Carey pack,
And take my naughty Angel back?

SHE.

Ah, Frederick! tho' you 're false and cruel,
You are a valuable jewel,
I 'll be t' ye buxom, true, and staunch;
But, harkee, I must have *carte blanche*.

SONNET.

O! IT is sweet, beneath the towering moon,
On some stupendous Promontory's crest,
Sublim'd in thought, Devotion's harp to tune, [rest:
Whilst drowsy mortals sink in vulgar
To him more sweet who owns the Muse's boon, [sess'd
The void profound appears, for he 's pos-
With sense congenial to the night's still noon, [bless'd:
With all the powers of Inspiration
Hail then, meek Poesie! whose balmy breath
Creates new vigour in the opening mind;
Whose hallow'd worth outlives the frowns of Death, [mankind!
And smooths the savage impulse of
O! let me roam beneath thy guardian eye,
From thee learn how to *live*—from thee learn how to *die*.

Grafton-street; March 1809. J. G.

Pro-

Proceedings in the Third Session of the Fourth Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, 1809.

House of Lords, *Feb.* 17.

Lord *Grenville* made his motion on the Orders in Council. His Lordship observed, that it was still in the recollection of the House, that he had formerly deprecated the effect produced by the Orders in Council on the commercial interest of the Country. It was unnecessary to add, that those measures were a violation of the Law of Nations. Ministers might have done what it was the interest of the Country to do, namely, repeal those Orders: they had, however, persisted in a line of policy the most injurious to a free Government. His Lordship then took a comprehensive view of the relative situation of the two countries; and contended, that a perseverance in the same measures was equivalent to saying to the Americans "All your property shall be brought to England, and you shall pay a duty." Such language was highly irritating to the Americans, many of whom were impressed with a belief that England intended to regain possession of that country. His Lordship then observed, that the only advantage gained over the trade of France, which Ministers vaunted would alone enable them to carry on the war, was, as appeared by the return of the duties, the sum of 30,000*l.* Retaliation, which had been assumed as the foundation of the Orders in Council, was unjust—we might, upon that principle, place a Prince on the throne of any country subject to our power, because Buonaparte had placed his brother on the throne of Spain. His Lordship calculated the loss in the exports from different parts of the United Kingdom, in consequence of the above Orders, to amount to 14 millions sterling; and concluded with an Address, recommending conciliatory measures towards America, and the rescinding of the Orders in Council.

Earl *Bathurst* remarked, with much warmth, that it would have been more manly to have proposed an Address to remove Ministers at once, than by a side-wind to impeach them for misconduct.

The Earl of *Liverpool*, Viscounts *Sidmouth* and *Melville*, and the *Lord Chancellor*, opposed the Address; which was supported by Lords *Auckland*, *Grenville*, &c. The House divided; when there appeared—Contents, present 31, Proxies 39—Non-contents, present 64, Proxies 51—Majority against the motion, 45.

In the Commons, the same day, the House having resolved itself into a Committee for the further investigation of the charges against the Duke of York, Col. Gordon was called in; and, being shewn the note which Capt. Sandon had given on the preceding night, was asked whether it was the hand-writing of the Duke of York? After examining it with a long letter of his Royal Highness, Col. Gordon said, *that both the letter and superscription bore a very strong resemblance to the hand-writing of the Duke of York*; but he could not take upon him to say positively that it was. Had it been signed "Frederick," and addressed to him, he should have had no hesitation in acting upon it.

Gen. *Browning* being called, and the same question put to him, said, after examining it attentively, "*I think it bears a great resemblance of the Duke of York's hand-writing*; but I cannot positively aver that it is his writing." Being shewn two other letters, he said there was a great similarity in both to the writing of the Duke, but he could not swear to it.

Gen. *Hope*, being examined in his place testified to the same effect.

Mr. *Adam*, being shewn the notes, said *that he thought it like the hand-writing of the Duke, but he could not say more.*

Mr. *Dickie*, of Coutts's banking-house, expressed an opinion similar to the above.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* said, that, before the letters submitted to them by the Select Committee were read, he wished to observe, in answer to a question put on a former night relative to the expences of Mrs. Clarke's establishment, that his Royal Highness had, from Jan. 1804 to May 1806, paid in different sums to the amount of 16,751*l.* for that Lady; but that his Royal Highness had preserved no documents or memorandums of such payments.—The letters found in the possession of Capt. Sandon were then read. They were all addressed to him by Mrs. Clarke. The principal were the following.

"Dear Sir, The Duke told me this morning you must get on faster with your men: you had better send me the exact number, and I will shew it to his Royal Highness. The Duke has neither seen General Tonyn nor his son. He assured me it was entirely owing to me that he had put him into a regiment where two Majors had lately left."—In another letter to Capt. Sandon she writes,—"Captain Tonyn cannot be made this month. The Duke tells me it will require three months. This evening I shall go to Vauxhall alone, as he is to attend the House of Lords, to vote on Pitt's Bill."

"*To Capt. Sandon*, No. 15, *Bridge-street, Westminster*:—Dear Sir, I have mentioned the Majority to the Duke. He is very agreeable to it."

"Dear Sir, Did you think it possible for us to get a vote on Mr. Pitt's motion, such a thing might be of service to us hereafter. I am sorry the poor boy you mentioned is unfit, as being one-eyed."

"Dear

"Dear Sir, Will you again ask about our Indian Lieutenancies? He finds Kennett to be a *black sheep*, who offered a bribe to Col. Gordon."

Capt. *Sandon* being called in, and persisting in not stating the reasons which had induced him to suppress the letters, he was remanded to Newgate.

House of Commons, *Feb.* 20.

Mr. *Foster* obtained leave to bring in a Bill, making the forgery of Bank-notes, bills, and post notes, and the passing of forged Irish Bank-notes, a capital offence in Ireland.—The House in a Committee of Supply, the *Secretary at War* moved, that there be granted for the year, from Dec. 25, 1808, to Dec. 24, 1809, both inclusive, being 365 days, 133,922 men, including Officers, non-commissioned Officers, &c. For the expence of the same, 7,582,378*l.* 16*s.* Recruiting Troops in India, 29,322*l.* 10*s.* Embodied Militia, 3,048,647*l.* 19*s.* 5*d.*; besides other inferior sums.

The House then resolved itself into a Committee for investigating the Charges against the Duke of York.—Mr. *Johnson*, who had been in the Post-office 13 years, being examined, declared that the short note resembled the other so much, that he should think both were written by the same person.—Mr. *Serle*, Deputy Inspector of the Franks at the General Post-office, said he had examined both papers, and believed that they were written in the same hand.—Mr. *Blackford*, Deputy Inspector of Powers of Attorney and Signatures, being questioned, whether he would be induced to pass two Letters of Attorney, one in the character of the note, and the other in that of the letter, answered in the affirmative.—Mr. *Nesbitt*, Inspector of Letters of Attorney to the Bank, said, after examining the papers, he believed they were not written by the same person. In the letters, he observed a stiffness, which was not apparent in the short note; besides, the latter was written in a smaller character than the former. In the two letters dated from Sandgate and Weymouth, there was a particular degree of freedom not to be observed in the others.—Mr. *Bliss*, one of the Investigators in the Bank of England, expressed himself as having some doubt whether they were written by one person.

Gen. *Clavering* was, at his own request, called in to be re-examined, and explain his former evidence. He stated, that when the question was formerly put to him, Whether he had had any communication with Mrs. Clarke on the subject of Army promotions, he imagined that by the term "communication" personal intercourse, and not epistolary correspondence, was meant; and the subsequent questions confirmed him in this error. The witness then stated that he had twice applied to Mrs. Clarke to use her influence with the Commander-in-Chief, and had even connived at a letter being written to her, offering 1000*l.* for a certain appointment: He was unsuccessful; and he was thence induced to believe, that she had no influence. The witness admitted that he had obtained very accurate information from Mrs. C., and which he could not have obtained at the War-office; and being interrogated how he could reconcile this with his former declaration that she had no influence with the Commander in Chief, answered that he meant she had no influence in procuring military promotions, but thought that the Commander-in-Chief might talk to her of military matters—he admitted that he had given her money several times; and subsequently acknowledged that he had called upon her, and had some conversation respecting military affairs, which he had denied on the former examination. The witness then said, that he had been induced to wait on Col. Gordon, to efface any impression that he had been trafficking for promotion—that Gentleman, however, had refused to see him, and referred him to Mr. Lowton, who advised him to apply to be again heard at the bar of that House. The General, on his former examination, had said that he was a voluntary witness—he now declared that it was the last wish of his heart to appear at that bar; and acknowledged that he had not disclosed to Mr. Lowton the offer of a sum of money which he had made to Mrs. Clarke.

Mr. *Wynne* felt it his duty to move that Gen. Clavering had been guilty of gross and wilful prevarication.

February 21.

Lord *H. Petty* called the attention of the House to the late campaign in Portugal, in a speech of considerable length; and, with no small portion of eloquence, recapitulated the events which had taken place in that country down to the Convention of Cintra, the whole blame of which, he insisted, rested upon Ministers; and concluded with moving—1st, "That the Armistice of 30th August, and Convention of 3d Sept. 1808, have disappointed the hopes and expectations of the Nation:"—And 2dly, "That the conduct of Ministers, as connected with them, was deserving of the censure of the House."

Lord *Castlereagh* and Mr. *Perceval* replied.

General *Tarleton*, Mr. *Windham*, Mr. *Whitbread*, and Col. *Hutchinson*, supported the motion.

Mr. *Canning* spoke against the principle of

of the Convention; and Mr. *Yorke* declared himself hostile to the Resolutions. The House then divided,—For the previous question 203; against it 133.—Majority for Ministers 50.

HOUSE OF LORDS, *Feb.* 22.

The Royal Assent was notified by Commission to the Ten Million Exchequer Bills Bill, the one Million and Half Exchequer Bills Bill, and to the Malt and Pension Duty Bills.

In the Commons, the same day, the House resolved itself into a Committee of Supply.—Mr. *Foster* moved for the following, among other miscellaneous services, which were agreed to: For 25,000*l.* Irish currency, to defray the expence of civil buildings in Ireland; 1,200*l.* for printing Irish Acts of Parliament: 10,500*l.* for printing Proclamations, &c. in Ireland: 25,000*l.* for Criminal Prosecutions, and other Law Expences; 560*l.* for defraying the expences of working the Gold Mines at Wicklow; 10,000*l.* for building and repairing churches and glebe-houses; 8,973*l.* for the Catholic College at Maynooth; and 800*l.* to the Commissioners of charitable Bequests in Ireland.

The investigation of the Duke of York's conduct was then resumed.—Col. *Hamilton* was first examined, but there was nothing material in his evidence. Being interrogated whether he believed the note found in the possession of Capt. Sandon to be the hand-writing of the Duke of York, he answered, to the best of his judgment it was.

Mrs. *Clarke* was called in; and her testimony on a former occasion being read to her, she was asked whether she intended to abide by that statement, of her having pinned up at the head of the bed a list of the friends whom she wished to be promoted, and which list the Duke of York took away? She answered affirmatively; and said, that his Royal Highness took it down the second morning, drew up the curtain, and read it. She afterwards saw it in his Royal Highness's pocket-book, with scratches through several of the names of those who had been promoted. The witness also stated incidentally, that Gen. Clavering had, a few days ago, called on Mr. W. Ogilvie, and requested him to come down, and speak against her character.

Mrs. *Favoury* being examined, declared she was no relation of Mrs. Clarke—acknowledged that she had once assumed the name of Farquhar—and that Mr. Ellis, in whose service she had lived, was not a carpenter, but a clergyman; the only reason she had represented him to be the former, was to prevent any reflections being cast upon his sacerdotal character.

Mr. *Lowten*, solicitor, being desired to state what he had discovered to the disadvantage of Mrs. Clarke's character, and which had led to the Duke's separation from her, acknowledged that it was only a general inference he had drawn from her expensive manner of living, and that he had no proof whatever of her ever having made use of the Duke's name to raise money.

Miss *Taylor* was then examined as to the evidence she had given on a former occasion—and was asked by Mr. Perceval whether her mother was not in confinement for debt? The witness burst into tears, and replied—"I should think, Sir, my mother has nothing to do with the inquiry before the House." Being told by the Chairman that she must answer the question, she admitted her mother had been in confinement nearly two years for debt.

Mr. *Smith*, a brazier, being called, said that the reputed father of the last witness had been a stock-broker, named Chance, and that it was only lately that he had assumed the name of Taylor.

Mr. *Wynne* and Mr. *Smith*, after deprecating the unfeeling manner in which Miss Taylor had been examined, observed that her illegitimacy had indeed been proved by the circumstance of her mother being in confinement for debt; but that her evidence remained unshaken, unimpeached, and was even entitled to more credit after the unsuccessful efforts made to destroy it.

Generals *Fitzpatrick* and *Norton*, and Sir *A. Wellesley*, then rose to bear testimony to the discipline of the army, &c.; but this was deemed unnecessary.

February 23.

Petitions from the sufferers by the late floods in different parts of the country, praying for some relief, were presented, and ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. *Speaker* acquainted the House, that, in the Chair, he had received a Letter from His Royal Highness the Duke of York, the contents of which related to the Investigation now depending in this House respecting the Conduct of His Royal Highness; and the said Letter was thereupon, by direction of the House, read by Mr. *Speaker*, and is as followeth:

"*Horse Guards, February* 23, 1809.

"Sir,

"I have waited with the greatest anxiety until the Committee appointed by the House of Commons to enquire into my Conduct as Commander in Chief of His Majesty's Army had closed its examinations, and I now hope that it will not be deemed improper to address this Letter, through you, to the House of Commons.

"I observe, with the deepest concern, that, in the course of this Enquiry, my name has been coupled with transactions

the

the most criminal and disgraceful; and I must ever regret and lament that a connection should ever have existed which has thus exposed my character and honour to public animadversion.

"With respect to any alledged offences connected with the discharge of my official duties, I do, in the most solemn manner, upon my honour, as a Prince, distinctly assert my innocence, not only by denying all corrupt participation in any of the infamous transactions which have appeared in evidence at the Bar of the House of Commons, or any connivance at their existence, but also the slightest knowledge or suspicion that they existed at all.

"My consciousness of innocence leads me confidently to hope that the House of Commons will not, upon such evidence as they have heard, adopt any proceeding prejudicial to my honour and character; but if, upon such testimony as has been adduced against me, the House of Commons can think my innocence questionable, I claim of their justice that I shall not be condemned without trial, or be deprived of the benefit and protection which is afforded to every British subject by those sanctions under which alone evidence is received in the ordinary administration of the Law. I am, Sir,

"Yours, FREDERICK.

"*The Speaker of the House of Commons.*"

Mr. *Dundas* moved the appointment of a Select Committee, to inquire into the Affairs of the East India Company, and named the Members of the Committee.

Mr. *Creevey* and Mr. *Whitbread* objected to the Committee being constituted of the same members as those of last year, by whom a Report of only a very trifling nature had been made.

Sir *A. Wellesley*, Mr. *Wilberforce*, Mr. *Grant*, and Lord *A. Hamilton* supported the nomination of the old Committee, which was re-appointed.

The House resolved itself into a Committee on the Corn Distillery Prohibition Bill; when the *Chancellor of the Exchequer* moved, that it be given as an instruction to the Committee, to admit a clause into the Bill, empowering his Majesty to prohibit, by Proclamation, the distillation of Spirits from Corn in Ireland, how and when he should think fit.

Mr. *Sumner* presented a Petition for leave to bring in a Bill for erecting a Bridge across the River Thames, from near Somerset House, in the Strand.

Mr. *Whitbread* said, that he was not in the House at the moment when the Letter from his Royal Highness the Duke of York was first presented. The Speaker, however, had given the House time to consider before it was read. It now appeared to him that the Letter struck at the very root of the Privileges of that House, in going to effect the mode of their proceedings. Equally well might his Royal Highness have written a Letter to the House before any proceeding had taken place, saying that he was perfectly innocent, and therefore that they ought not to proceed, as, after they had gone into the inquiry, to suggest to them what ought to be the mode of proceeding which they should afterwards adopt. He should not now go any farther into the question. On an after-day, however, he should move for a Committee, to examine into precedents on this subject. He should only at present protest against the influence which that Letter might be supposed to have on the opinion of any of the Members of that House.

Mr. *Perceval* replied; and stated that a prosecution had been commenced by the Attorney General against Messrs. Pellman and Keylock, Mrs. Harvey, and a banker named Watson, for advertising to dispose of Commissions in the Army and Navy, and also of Civil Appointments.

Mr. *Ponsonby* then made his promised motion for an inquiry into the campaign in Spain. The Hon. Gentleman's speech was of great length; and he took an able review of the late military events in the Peninsula.

Mr. *Tierney*, Lord *Milton*, Mr. *Windham*, &c. supported the inquiry; and Lord *Castlereagh*, Messrs. *Perceval*, *Canning*, &c. spoke against it.

On the division, there appeared for the question 127—against it 220.

February 27.

The House resolved itself into a Committee, to consider of voting his Majesty supplies for the present year.

Mr. *Foster* moved, that 26,003*l.* be granted to his Majesty, for the use of the Society for establishing Protestant Schools in Ireland; 3382*l.* for paying salaries of Lottery-offices; and a sum not exceeding 21,900*l.* for defraying expences of printing, messengers, &c. &c. relating to Ireland, from January 1808 to 1809.

Sir *J. Newport* opposed the grant of the first sum, on the ground of abuses existing in those Schools; and gave notice of an intended motion on the subject.

Sir *A. Wellesley* replied.

The *Secretary at War* stated his willingness to answer any questions that might be put to him relating to our military force. He then explained that the number of the regular army had been augmented by seven or eight thousand men; and a still greater portion of men had been added to the Militia. This estimate of the sum necessary to be voted for their support would, with some variations, be found

found nearly the same as that of last year. The additional 27,000*l.* in the estimate might be denominated but a nominal increase. The estimates of last year having been proved too low, it became necessary, in the estimate of this year, not only to guard against a similar deficiency, but to make up for the former. To this sum he had added 15,000*l.* on the score of contingencies, which it had not been customary heretofore to bring forward in estimates.

A long and desultory conversation then took place between the Members, which terminated in the following Army Estimates being read: General and Staff and Officers of the Hospitals at home and abroad 449,649*l.*; Supernumerary Officers 51,796*l.*; Allowances to Principal Officers of several Public Departments in Great Britain and Ireland 257,711*l.*; Half Pay Reduced Officers, including British American Forces and Scotch Brigade, 222,363*l.*; Military Allowances to Ditto 11,504*l.*; In and Out-pensioners of Chelsea and Kilmainham Hospitals 492,412*l.*; Volunteer Service of Great Britain and Ireland 1,000,822*l.*; Local Militia 1,219,809*l.*; Royal Military College 16,976*l.*; Royal Military Asylum 23,350*l.*; Allowance to retired Chaplains 24,972*l.*; Hospital Contingencies 115,024*l.*; Widows and Orphans of deceased Officers 14,300*l.*; Barrack Department of Ireland 479,857*l.*; Commissariat Establishment in Ireland 135,568*l.*

The House went into a Committee, to consider of the propriety of encouraging the importation of flax-seed into Ireland. Mr. *Foster*, after stating that this was merely a temporary measure, which he trusted would lead to the culture and preservation of the article in sufficient quantity for the uses of this country, proposed that a bounty of five shillings *per* bushel should be allowed on the first 50,000 bushels of foreign flax-seed imported into Ireland from 8th March to 8th April 1809. Agreed to.

February 28.

Mr. *W. Pole* rose for leave to bring in a bill enabling the Widows of Officers in his Majesty's Navy to receive their pensions with greater facility. The honourable Member, in a clear and concise statement, demonstrated the advantages of the present establishment for that purpose. He observed, that the fund was now so rich, that stock to the amount of 173,000*l.* in the 3 *per cents.* had been purchased; notwithstanding which, a considerable share of trouble and difficulty arose to the persons on the list, in consequence of the payments being made in London only. He wished, therefore, that they may henceforward receive their different apportionments at their own houses. The honourable Member then adverted to the fund which had been established for the relief of the Widows of non-commissioned Officers in the Navy; and concluded with expressing his wish that the Officers of Marines on the Half-pay List, might be permitted to receive their half-pay at their respective habitations, in the same manner as the Officers of the Army did. He said, that it was in contemplation to do away the Widow's man in the Navy, and act upon a more simple and less troublesome mode. Leave granted.

Lord *Folkstone* moved that the House be called over on the 8th of March.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* was by no means inclined to oppose the call. The House divided; for the motion 102—against it 15.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* moved for a Committee to inspect the regulations which governed the drawbacks and countervailing duties on spirits exported from Great Britain and Ireland, and to report thereon; and also to fix on some alterations respecting them, in order to place both Countries on the terms of reciprocity implied in the Act of Union.

March 1.

On the motion of Mr. *Huskisson*, the House resolved, that, towards raising the supply granted to his Majesty, an issue of five millions in Exchequer Bills should be made, to make good the like sum yet to be paid out of the 20 millions of War Taxes for the last year.

Sir *Samuel Romilly* moved for leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Bankrupt Laws, entered into a brief sketch of the evils of the present system, and detailed the specific objects of his Bill. Among the principal were, to release the bankrupt, after the surrender of his property to creditors, from all liability to further demands; to prevent the assignees of a bankrupt converting the property to their own uses, under a penalty of being charged 20 *per cent.* for the money; to take from the creditor the power of refusing to sign the certificate of the bankrupt; and to petition the Chancellor, instead of bringing actions against the assignees, for not paying the dividend. There was but one part of his Bill which he meant to bear a retrospective character; it was, to propose that all those uncertificated bankrupts who at the present moment had passed their examination above two years, should be entitled to their certificate. He concluded a most feeling and impressive speech, by moving for leave to bring in a Bill to alter and amend the Bankrupt Laws.

March

March 2.

The *Lord Advocate of Scotland* obtained leave to bring in a Bill for the better regulating the Public Records in Scotland.

March 3.

The Bill for building a Bridge over the Thames, by Vauxhall, was read the first time.

The *Attorney General* obtained leave to bring in a Bill for establishing a Local Police over the Dock Yards at Plymouth.

Mr. *C. Wynne* rose to bring forward his promised motion respecting the testimony which Gen. Clavering had given before a Committee of that House. The honourable Gentleman, after commenting upon the evidence of the General, and contrasting it with the letters which had been laid before the House by Mrs. Clarke, concluded by moving a Resolution, that Brig.-gen. Clavering, in his evidence before the Committee on the 10th and 20th February, had been guilty of prevarication. After some discussion, the further consideration of the question was adjourned.

The House resolved itself into a Committee of Supply, to which the Ordnance Estimates and the Miscellaneous Services were referred.

Mr. *A. Cooper* then moved the following sums: for the Irish Land Ordnance for 1809, 592,913*l.*; for the Irish Land Ordnance for 1808, unprovided for, 34,963*l.*; for the British Land Ordnance for 1809 4,073,662*l.*; Ditto, 1807, unprovided for 450,366*l.*; Ditto, 1808, 159,768*l.*

The following sums were voted on the motion of Mr. *Huskisson*: for the French Clergy, the Corsican Emigrants, the American Loyalists, &c. 160,382*l.*; for Printing and Stationary for the two Houses of Parliament 31,700*l.*; for the maintenance of Convicts 55,295*l.*; for Criminal Prosecutions 3000*l.*; for Law Charges 20,000*l.*; for the Public Office in Bow-street 12,000*l.*; for Fees for passing Public Accounts 5000*l.*; for Exchequer Bills issued for 1808, outstanding and unprovided for 6,000,000*l.*; for the superintendance of Aliens 7497*l.* &c.

March 6.

The House resolved itself into a Committee, to consider further of Ways and Means; when the *Chancellor of the Exchequer* moved that the Exchequer Bills (to the amount of eight millions sterling) be funded on the same principle as in the last year: namely, that the subscription should be closed on the 20th, and the interest calculated from the 30th inst. This mode he considered to be beneficial in its operation.

Mr. *Baring* opposed the motion on the ground that Ministers fixed the price, and did not give room for necessary competition.—The resolution was agreed to.

Mr. *Whitbread*, in a brilliant and eloquent speech, then made his intended motion with regard to America. He began by adverting to the disastrous events which so fatally characterized the last American war, and which he trusted would operate against the infatuation with which we were now hurrying into another. America possessed within herself powers equal to rendering us a match to the rest of the world, and at a moment when, exclusive of her, we have the whole world to cope with. He could wish that the offer of co-operation, which she had made, had not been rejected by us upon a false point of honour. The Orders in Council not only included a line of retrospective, but of prospective measures also. He trusted that the House, though unsupported by Ministers, would do its duty. He was fully aware of the great talents which would be urged against him in debate; and now more than ever did he feel the loss of that great Civilian (the late Dr. Lawrence) whose presence on this occasion would have cheered and invigorated him. Weak and unlearned, however, as he was, he would confide in a scrip and sling against the Goliahs of the opposite side. It had been said that his defence of America was a defence of the enemies of his country. He was an advocate for his country, and it would appear so in that defence, in which he had pointed out where his country was an enemy to herself. He deprecated the idea of being influenced by a Party Administration. It was against the Orders of the 7th of January and 11th of November he would in the present instance contend; and in his opinion they were monuments of ministerial folly and arrogance. The Hon. Gentleman then entered into a minute detail of the British exports and imports both before and after the issuing of the Berlin Decree; and contended that, during a year in which that Decree was in full operation, our exports and imports were much greater than in any other hitherto. Yet the Orders in Council were issued under pretence of the losses we had sustained; and it had been confidently stated, their execution would not only indemnify us for what we had suffered by the operation of the Berlin Decree, but produce a greater extension of commerce to this country by the importation of raw materials, such as cotton, wool, &c. Previously to the passing of the Orders in Council, the importation of those articles amounted to 32,000,000*l.*; whereas now, from the boasted resources of Asia and the Brazils, they amount to little more than five millions. He would not now grovel in Custom-house researches, but he would confidently state that there was a diminution of eleven millions in the exports and imports of this country, and the

the deficit in raw materials was enormous. He considered the Decrees of France as so many *ruses de guerre* to entrap us to our destruction, an attempt which seemed but too likely to succeed. The Hon. Gentleman then, after glancing at the differences which subsisted between the two countries, declared that all he wished was that his country should make those concessions alone to America, which were compatible with our true dignity; and concluded by moving an humble address to his Majesty, recapitulating the various topics of his speech, praying his Majesty to adopt without delay such conciliatory measures as would renew the amicable relations between Great Britain and America, and at the same time assuring his Majesty, that the House would firmly support his Majesty in the maintenance of the essential rights of the country.

Mr. *Stevens*, in an argumentative speech, replied at considerable length. Of the three questions on this subject which had been brought before the House, he agreed with the Hon. Gentleman, that this was the most important. On the two others, the House had been called on to decide without having had time to peruse the documents lying on the table. But on the present question, the evidence adduced a twelve-month ago, at the requisition of the Hon. Gentleman and his friends, lay on the table; and yet that Hon. Gentleman had not chosen to refer to one title of it. The facts contained in that body of evidence would prove the gross misrepresentations that had gone abroad; would in the first place prove that truth, so shamefully denied, that in consequence of the Berlin Decree, the commerce of the country had been nearly stopped, before the issuing of the Orders in Council; and would in the second instance shew the beneficial effects which those Orders had produced.

Mr. *Rose* proved the Non-importation Act was passed prior to the issuing of our Orders in Council; that, in the President's Message to Congress, the remotest allusion to our Orders was not made: And but a week afterwards Mr. Madison transmitted to the President a copy of the Resolutions entered into by the Congress. Under all the embarassments of Non-importation and Embargo imposed in America, the Hon. Gentleman contended, we did in fact, last year, send goods there to the value of their consumption; and we had the profit of the increased trade to other parts of America, which the United States had before. We deprived the Enemy of the whole of the Colonial produce to the amount of more than 9,000,000*l*. Thus, instead of the impending ruin, which it had been declared hung over our heads, it appeared our trade had sustained but a very inconsiderable diminution. Our Colonies were not at such a loss for a market to dispose of their commodities as might be imagined. The Island of Jamaica, he verily believed, excepting in the article of white oak staves, had suffered little or no inconvenience from those evils which had been represented as so formidable and so fatal to our West India possessions. The Rt. Hon. Gentleman went into several written documents, respecting the relative situation of both countries, before and after the Orders in Council; and, at a late hour, concluded a statement of great length and ability.

Mr. *Grattan*, Lord *H. Petty*, and Mr. *Baring*, followed on the opposite side.

Mr. *Canning*, after commenting on the various arguments which had been urged in support of the motion, said, that the present discussion was imprudent at a time when negotiations were pending for the adjustment of differences between the two countries. At a quarter before seven the House divided, for the Address 83—Against it 145.

INTERESTING INTELLIGENCE FROM THE LONDON GAZETTES.

Downing-street, March 27. The following dispatches have this day been received from Lieut.-gen. Beckwith, Commander of his Majesty's Forces in the Leeward Islands, addressed to Lord Viscount Castlereagh.

My Lord, *Martinique, Feb.* 1.

In my last, No. 42, I had the honour to report to your Lordship the sailing of the army from Carlisle Bay upon the 28th ult. I have now the satisfaction to acquaint your Lordship that we landed in two divisions upon the 30th; the first division, under the orders of Lieut.-gen. sir G. Prevost, consisting of between 6 and 7000 men, at Bay Robert, on the windward coast, in the course of the afternoon, without opposition; and, notwithstanding the difficulties of the country, we occupied a position on the banks of the Grand Lezard River before daybreak of the 31st, with a corps of nearly 4000 men, after a night march of seven miles through a difficult country. These services were greatly facilitated by the judicious and manly conduct of Captain Beaver, of his Majesty's ship Acasta, who led into the Bay in a bold and officer-like manner, preceded by his Majesty's brig Forester, Capt. Richards. The exertions and success of this measure were completely effective, two transports only striking in the narrow passage at the entrance of the Bay. Hitherto we have experienced no resistance from the Militia of the country; and they manifest a dis-

a disposition every where to return to their homes, in conformity to a joint Proclamation by the Admiral and myself, which is obtaining a very extensive circulation. The second division of the army, consisting of upwards of 3000 men, under the command of Major-gen. Maitland, landed near St. Luce and Point Solomon on the morning of the 30th; but, as our communication with that corps is not yet established, I cannot enter into any details. Lieut.-gen. Sir G. Prevost, with the advance in my front, will take possession of the heights of Bruno in the course of this day, and I am led to expect will there, for the first time, feel the pulse of the regular troops of the Enemy. The port of Trinite, which lies beyond the line of our operations, will, by order of Capt. Beaver of the Navy, be taken possession of this day, by a detachment of seamen and marines from the squadron to windward, under the command of Capt. Dick of the Penelope. The Admiral, with the body of the fleet and store-ships, is in the vicinity of Pigeon Island, at the entrance of Fort Royal Bay. Our operations to windward have been vigorous and effectual in point of time; and the privations of the troops have been considerable, and borne in a manner worthy of the character of British soldiers.—From what has passed, I am of opinion the inhabitants of the country manifest a friendly disposition; and after the heights of Surirey shall be carried, which I expect will be strongly contested, the campaign will be reduced to the operations of a siege, and the defence of the fortress.—The services rendered by the Captains and Officers of the Navy to windward have been great and essential, and the exertions of Capt. Withers of the Navy, principal Agent for transports, peculiarly meritorious.

GEO. BECKWITH, Com. Forces.

Martinique, Heights of Surirey, Feb. 5.

MY LORD, In my Letter of the 1st inst. I had the honour to report, for his Majesty's information, the progress then made in our operations against the Enemy. My expectation that Lieut.-gen. Sir G. Prevost would meet them upon Morne Bruno, and that the heights of Surirey would be warmly contested, was realised in the course of the same day; and both were carried under the direction of the Lieutenant-general with that decision and judgment which belong to this respectable Officer, and much to the honour of Brig.-gen. Hoghton, the Officers and men of the Fusileer brigade and light battalion, engaged on that service. On the 2d, it appeared to me to be desirable to extend to the right of our position; which was effected in a spirited manner by the King's infantry. An exertion was then made to carry the advanced redoubt; but, having soon reason to believe that it would have been acquired with a loss beyond the value of the acquisition, the troops were withdrawn; and the Enemy abandoned it during the night, with another redoubt contiguous to it, with evident marks of disorder: both will be occupied and included in our position this night. Pigeon Island surrendered at discretion yesterday, which enables the shipping to enter Fort Royal Bay; all the batteries on the Case Naviere side have been destroyed and abandoned, a frigate and some other merchant-vessels burned, the lower fort abandoned, and all their troops withdrawn from Fort Royal to the principal fortress. I consider the investiture to be nearly completed, and we must now look for the operations of a siege. Time does not admit of details; but your Lordship will perceive that these operations have been effected in eight days from our quitting Barbadoes, notwithstanding heavy rains and most unfavourable weather, in which the troops have borne every species of privation in a manner worthy their character as British soldiers.

GEO. BECKWITH, Com. Forces.

Camp, Heights of Surirey, Martinique, Feb. 10.

MY LORD, Having, in my communications of the 1st and 5th instant, submitted to your Lordship's consideration general reports of the operations of the army I have the honour to command, I now beg leave to inclose the special reports of the General Officers commanding divisions, and of Brig.-gen. Hoghton, whose brigade was in action upon the 1st; with separate returns of our loss upon the 1st and 2d, which, I am inclined to believe, will terminate our operations in the field.—The lower fort, formerly Fort Edward, was taken possession of before day-break in the morning of the 8th, by Major Henderson, commanding the Royal York Rangers, with that regiment, without resistance, and we now occupy that work. St. Pierre surrendered to Lieut.-col. Barnes, of the 46th, the day before yesterday; and I have not yet received the details. In the course of all these services, where the co-operation of the Navy was practicable, the greatest exertions have been made by the Rear-admiral; and the important advantages rendered on shore by that excellent officer Commodore Cockburn in the reduction of Pigeon Island, and the landing cannon, mortars, and ammunition at Point Negroe, and conveying them to the several batteries on that

that side, have been of the highest importance to the King's service.

GEO. BECKWITH, Com. Forces.

Martinique, Heights of Surirey, Feb. 2.

SIR, In conformity with your orders, I disembarked on the 30th ult. with the Fusileer brigade of the first division of the army, at Malgre Tout, in the Bay Robert, at four o'clock P.M. and proceeded from thence to De Manceau's estate, where I arrived late, in consequence of the difficulties of the country, and the unfavourable state of the roads for the movement of cannon. Before the dawn of the next day, I reached Papin's, and proceeded from thence with the advance, composed of the Royal Fusileer regiment, and the grenadier company of the 1st W. I. regiment. The Enemy retiring before me, I reached the heights of De Bork's estate towards evening, where I was joined at daylight on the 1st inst. by Brig.-gen. Hoghton, with the 23d reg. and the light infantry battalion, under the command of Major Campbell of the R. W. I. Rangers. I lost no time after this junction, and pushed forwards the Hon. Lieut.-col. Pakenham, with the Royal Fusileers, to possess himself of Morne Bruno; this movement I supported by the light infantry battalion, under Brig.-gen. Hoghton, who was ordered, after uniting the two corps, to proceed to force the heights of Desfourneaux, whilst I held the Royal Welsh Fusileers in reserve, to strengthen such points of attack as might require it. On my coming on the heights of Surirey, I had innumerable proofs of the valour and judgment of the Hon. Lieut.-col. Pakenham, of the excellence of the Fusileer brigade, and of the spirited and judicious exertions of Lieut.-col. Ellis, and Majors Pearson and Ostley, of the 23d or Royal Welsh Fusileers; also of the bravery of Major Campbell and the light infantry battalion; all of which have enabled me to retain this valuable position without artillery, within 800 yards of the Enemy's intrenched camp, covered with guns. The Officers belonging to my Staff distinguished themselves by their zeal and activity during the heat of the action. I have to lament the loss of Capt. Taylor, Acting Deputy-Quarter-Master-General, who was severely wounded whilst rendering effectual services to his Country.—I cannot omit acknowledging, that to Lieut. Holbe, of the Royal Engineers, I am indebted for the rapidity of our movements, and ultimate success, from his acquaintance with this country, which enabled him to guide and direct our movements. GEO. PREVOST, Lieut.-gen.

Return of killed, wounded, and missing, of the division under the command of Lieut.-gen. Sir G. Prevost, in the action of the 1st Feb. 1 captain, 1 serjeant, 35 rank and file, killed; 1 captain, 2 subalterns, 5 serjeants, 4 drummers, 2 bugles, 183 rank and file, wounded; 1 subaltern, 1 serjeant, 12 rank and file, missing.—*Officer killed*, Capt. Taylor, of the Royal Fusileers, Acting Deputy Quarter-Master-General.—*Officers wounded*, Capt. Gledstanes, of the 3d West India Light Infantry; Lieut. Johnson, of the 4th ditto; Lieut. Jackson, of the Rifle Company Royal W. I. Rangers.—Lieut. Gilmour, of the 1st W. I. Regiment, taken prisoner.

Return of killed, wounded, and missing, in the first division of the army, upon the Heights of Surirey, Feb. 2. 1 field officer, 1 captain, 3 serjeants, 42 rank and file, killed; 2 field-officers, 2 captains, 2 subalterns, 1 staff, 3 serjeants, 1 drummer, 126 rank and file, wounded; 1 serjeant, 3 rank and file, missing.—*Officers killed*, 8th Reg. Major Maxwell; Light Batt. Capt. Sinclair, 25th Reg.—*Officers wounded*, 7th Reg. Hon. Lieut.-col. Pakenham, Captains Rowe and Chalwick; 23d ditto, Lieut. Roskelly; Surgeon Power. Light Batt. Major Campbell, of the Royal W. I. Rangers; Lieut. Hopwood, of ditto. Staff, Capt. Coore, Aid-de-camp to Lieut.-gen. Sir G. Prevost, slightly.

These dispatches also include two letters from Brig.-gen. Hoghton and Major-general Maitland to the Commander in Chief, stating generally the success which has attended the corps under their command, in execution of the orders assigned them. The division of the latter Officer had occupied on the 8th Feb. the position at La Coste, above Point Negroe, which completes the investment on the West side of the Island.

This Gazette also contains dispatches from Rear-adm. Cochrane, detailing the operations of his squadron up to the 5th Feb. in conjunction with the forces under the command of Gen. Beckwith, against Martinique. The Admiral observes, that the Enemy destroyed the Amphitrite frigate, the Carnation brig, a corvette, with other shipping in the harbour, when they found no other means remained to prevent their falling into our hands. He also states his intention of moving the squadron to the Fort-Royal side of the bay, so as to embrace the double view of an early communication with the head-quarters of the army, and affording the supplies necessary for the siege of Fort Bourbon on both sides. He concludes with bearing testimony to the ardour

ardour and zeal of the Captains and crews of the vessels under his command.—Also inclosures from Captains Pechell and Maude, of the Cleopatra and Jason frigates, to Adm. Cochrane, dated Jan. 23, announcing the capture, from under the battery to the Southward of Point Noir, of the French national frigate Topaze, carrying 48 guns (18, 24, and 36-pounders), with a complement of 360 men, commanded by Monsieur Lahalle. She was from Rochefort, had 700 troops on-board, who escaped on shore, and a supply of flour for the French colonies. The prize had 12 killed, and 14 wounded; the Cleopatra 2 killed, and 1 wounded. Great praise is bestowed on Capt. Cameron, of the Hazard sloop, for the exertions he made to engage her before the frigates came up.

Admiralty-office, March 28. Extract of a letter from Capt. M'Kinley, of the Lively, to the Hon. W. W. Pole, dated Villagarcia, March 15.

I beg leave to state to you, for the information of my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that, since my last letter of the 6th inst. (which I had the honour of transmitting by the Statira) on the 7th inst. a body of French troops entered the towns of Carril and Villagarcia; and, having killed some old men and women whom they saw in the streets, and set fire to a few houses of the people whom they judge inimical to them, they retreated to Paden. On the 9th, a party of 80 infantry and four cavalry, under the command of three Officers from Pontevedra, entered Marin; but a fire being opened on them from this ship, and the Plover, and the carronade from the Launch, they made a most precipitate retreat: the Commanding Officer on a good horse, and the four cavalry benefiting by their being mounted, left their companions, who outrunning their Officers, a Captain and Lieutenant fell into the hands of the Spaniards, who delivered them to me.—It is with the most heartfelt satisfaction that I can with confidence assure their Lordships, that the spirit of the Gallicians is aroused to the most enthusiastic ardour, governed by a cool and determined courage, which the feelings of loyalty and patriotism naturally inspire; and they confidently look for aid to the generosity of the British Government, speedily to succour them with arms and ammunition, to enable them to succeed in the glorious and just cause which they have undertaken, to expel the perfidious invaders of their Country.—The Enemy is much distressed by a malignant fever; not less than two cart-loads are buried daily from the head-quarters at St. Iago: the Military Governor and Commanding Officer of Artillery, with a number of other Officers, have fallen victims to it.—Skirmishes daily take place between the peasants and the Enemy, which renders their procuring provisions both difficult and harrassing, and many fall victims to fatigue. In this perpetual warfare, the Enemy invariably suffer; particularly on the 2d inst. when 105 Frenchmen were pillaging the Convent of St. Bernardo de San Claudio, where Don Bernardo Gonçales, with 32 Spaniards, attacked them, took many horses laden with pillage; and only 16 of the Enemy escaped. On the 9th, 10th, and 11th instant, the French attacked the peasants of Deza and Trasdeza, sustained by those of Banos and Tabeiros, and were obliged to retreat, with the loss of 111 men and an Officer.—The appearance of his Majesty's ship has very much gratified the Spaniards, who are incessant in their praise and gratitude to the British Government. On my coming to this place on the 11th instant, I left the Plover at Martin, the French being at Pontevedra; but have received information to-day, that a division of the Spanish army, under the command of the Marquis de Valladares, was attacked on the 11th by Marshal Soult, who has since retired to Tuy, and ordered all his detachments in the vicinity of Vigo to join him by forced marches; I would not therefore detain her longer.

I am, &c. GEO. M'KINLEY.

Admiralty-office, April 1. This Gazette announces the capture of the French letter of marque L'Iphigenie, pierced for 18 guns, and 26 men, by the Franchise, Captain Dashwood; and also La Gobe Mouche Imperial corvette, pierced for 12 guns, and 80 men, by the Nereide, Capt. Corbett.

Downing-street, April 12. Captain Preedy, Aid-de-camp to Lieut.-general Beckwith, Commander of his Majesty's troops in the Leeward Islands, arrived at one o'clock this day, with dispatches addressed to Lord Castlereagh, of which the following are copies:

[The first dispatch from Lieut.-gen. Beckwith, dated Feb. 15, is merely to transmit some enclosures from Major-gen. Maitland relative to the surrender of the town and post of St. Pierre (Martinique), and the accounts of some other operations of minor importance.]

Head-quarters, Martinique, Feb. 23.

MY LORD, In my letter of the 15th inst. I had the honour to transmit to your Lordship the details of our operations to the 11th preceding. From that period,

period, until the 19th, we were incessantly employed in the construction of gun and mortar batteries, and in the landing cannon, mortars, and howitzers, with other ammunition and stores; in dragging them to the several points selected by the engineers; and in the completion of the works, and in mounting the ordnance. The exertions of Commodore Cockburn, and other naval officers under his orders upon the right, and of Captains Barton and Nesham of the Navy upon the left, in forwarding these services, were most conspicuous. The Enemy, during the interval, fired upon our encampments with shot and shells, but fortunately with little effect; and his piquets, when pressed, constantly fell back under the protection of his works. On the 19th, at half-past four in the afternoon, we opened from six points upon the Enemy's fortress, with 14 pieces of heavy cannon, and 28 mortars and howitzers; and the cannonade and bombardment continued with little remission until noon of the 23d, when the French General sent a trumpet with a letter to our advanced posts, near the Bouille Redoubt, in the front of attack. In this communication Gen. Villaret proposed, as the basis of negotiation, that the French troops should be sent to France free from all restriction as to future service; but this being inadmissible, the bombardment re-commenced at ten at night, and continued without intermission until nine o'clock of the 24th, when three white flags were discovered flying in the fortress, in consequence of which, our fire from the batteries immediately ceased. It is with the most heartfelt satisfaction I have now the honour to report to your Lordship, for his Majesty's information, that, supported by the talents of the General Officers, and in particular of Lieut.-gen. Sir G. Prevost, and of Major-gen. Maitland, the experience and zeal of all the other Officers, and valour and unremitting labour of this army, strengthened by the indefatigable exertions of Rear-adm. Sir A. Cochrane and the Squadron, the campaign, notwithstanding incessant rains, has been brought to a glorious conclusion in the short space of 27 days from our departure from Barbadoes. The command of such an army, will constitute the pride of my future life. To these brave troops, conducted by Generals of experience, and not to me, their King and Country owe the sovereignty of this important Colony; and I trust that, by a comparison of the force which defended it, and the time in which it has fallen, the present reduction of Martinique will not be deemed eclipsed by any former expedition.—I have the honour to inclose the articles of capitulation, as originally produced by the French Commissioners, in consequence of Gen. Villaret's application to me for this purpose, during the forenoon of the 24th, and acceded to by Lieut.-gen. Sir G. Prevost, Major-gen. Maitland, and Commodore Cockburn, appointed by the Rear-admiral and myself to meet them. This Capitulation, which was mutually ratified the same night, will, I trust, be honoured with his Majesty's approbation. I inclose also a return of the French garrison, which, it is supposed, will be in a state to embark in the course of a few days; from which it will appear that I did not over-rate the original numbers of the Enemy. By the next conveyance, I shall have the honour to submit to your Lordship's consideration the various details which are now referred to in general terms, and to report the merits of the several corps; but the science of the Officers of the Royal Artillery has been too conspicuous not to be particularly noticed, the interior of the Enemy's fortress being torn to pieces by shells. his works have also been much injured by shot from the gun-batteries, manned by the seamen under the direction of Commodore Cockburn and other Naval Officers.—After the embarkation of the French troops, I shall have the honour to command the Eagles taken from the Enemy to be laid at the King's feet. Captain Preedy, of the 90th Reg. one of my Aides-de-camp, has the honour to be the bearer of this dispatch: he is an officer of service, and I beg leave to recommend him to his Majesty's favour, and to your Lordship's protection. I annex the following returns—Ordnance, Ammunition, and Stores, taken from the Enemy; provisions in the fortress, with the daily issues; the King's Hospitals.

GEO. BECKWITH, Com. Forces.

The Articles of Capitulation, twenty in number, then follow. The first stipulates that the garrison shall be embarked in proper vessels as prisoners of war; that they shall proceed to Quiberon Bay, under guard of some English ships of war. There an exchange shall take place between the two nations, rank for rank; but, from the high respect and esteem with which his Excellency the Captain-General Villaret Joyeuse is held by all, it is admitted, that himself and his Aides-de-camp shall be sent to France free from any restriction. The other Articles provide for the security of such of the Colonists as may choose to continue on the Island, and also relate to a variety of military arrangements

rangements with respect to the stores and embarkation of the garrison, which are stated to consist of 2 General Officers, 12 Superior Officers, 141 Officers, 1827 Petty Officers or Soldiers, and 242 Marines. Then follows a Return of Ordnance and Stores; viz. brass guns of different calibres 38, iron ditto 147; howitzers, mortars, and carronades, 35; barrels of gunpowder, 1730; round shot, 184,432; shells, 6324; cases of grapeshot, 2970; with an immense quantity of muskets, cartridges, carriages, ammunition, tools, &c. &c. found in the Ordnance Arsenals.—During the whole of the operations, 815 men have been admitted into the Hospital of Martinique, either wounded, or afflicted with fevers, fluxes, &c.; out of which number 34 have died, 320 have been cured and discharged, and 460 remain in the Hospital, but are likely to do well. Eleven Officers have been admitted into the Hospital of wounds, two of whom were mortally wounded, Major Maxwell, 8th Reg. and Capt. Taylor, Acting Quarter-Master-General; Major Campbell has been discharged; the others are doing well.

This Gazette also includes dispatches from Rear-adm. Sir A. Cochrane, brought by Capt. Spear, of the Wolverine. They merely state, that the French troops were to be embarked in eight days (March 2) in transports, and conveyed to Europe by the Belleisle and the Ulysses. The Admiral speaks in high terms of the zeal and gallantry of Captains Barton, Nesham, Brenton, and Spear; and generally of all the officers and men employed on this service. Six seamen were killed; 10 badly, and 9 slightly, wounded.

ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN OCCURRENCES.

GERMANY.

The die is cast; and that act, which in its consequences must, according to all human reasoning and calculation, either sweep from the face of Europe the remaining dynasties of the antient line, or set some limits to the farther progress of the Corsican destroyer, is committed. After long, and, no doubt, reluctant hesitation, the House of Austria has preferred the chances of open resistance, to the humiliating endurance of farther insults, aggressions, and outrages, on the part of NAPOLEON. The following has been issued as the

PROCLAMATION OF THE ARCHDUKE CHARLES TO THE AUSTRIAN ARMY.

"*Vienna, April* 6. The protection of our Country calls us to new exploits. As long as it was possible to preserve Peace by means of sacrifices, and as long as these sacrifices were consistent with the honour of the Throne, with the security of the State, and with the welfare of the people, the heart of our bountiful Sovereign suppressed every painful feeling in silence; but, when all endeavours to preserve happy independence from the insatiable ambition of a Foreign Conqueror prove fruitless, when nations are falling around us, and when lawful Sovereigns are torn from the hearts of their subjects,—when in fine the danger of universal subjugation threatens even the happy States of Austria, and their peaceable, fortunate inhabitants; then does our Country demand its deliverance from us, and we stand forth in its defence.

"On you, my dear Brother Soldiers, are fixed the eyes of the Universe, and of all those who still feel for national honours and national prosperity. You shall not share the disgrace of becoming the Tools of Oppression. You shall not carry on the endless wars of ambition under distant climes. Your blood shall never flow for foreign fleets and foreign covetousness; not on you shall the curse alight to annihilate innocent nations; and over the bodies of the slaughtered defenders of their country to pave the way for a foreigner to the usurped throne. A happier lot awaits you; the liberty of Europe has taken refuge under our banners. Your victories will loose its fetters; and your brothers in Germany, yet in the ranks of the Enemy, long for their deliverance. You are engaged in a just cause, otherwise I should not appear at your head.—On the fields of Ulm and Marengo, whereof the Enemy so often remind us with ostentatious pride, on these fields will we renew the glorious deeds of Wurtsburgh and Ostrach, of Liptingen (Stockach), and Zurich, of Verona, of the Trebbia and Novi. We will conquer a lasting Peace for our Country; but the great aim is not to be attained without great virtues. Unconditional subordination, strict discipline, persevering courage, and unshaken steadiness in danger, are the companions of true fortitude. Only a union of will, and a joint co-operation of the whole, lead to victory.

"My Sovereign and Brother has invested me with extensive powers, to reward and to punish. I will be every where in the middle of you, and you shall receive the first thanks of your country from your General on the field of battle. The patriotism of many of the Austrian Nobility has anticipated your wants; this is

is a pledge, in the fullest measure, of the public gratitude. But punishment shall also, with inflexible rigour, fall on every breach of duty: merit shall meet with reward, and offence with animadversion, without distinction of person or rank; branded with disgrace shall the worthless person be cast out to whom life is dearer than his and our honour. Adorned with the marks of public esteem, will I present to our Sovereign, to the world, those brave men who have deserved well of their Country, and whose names I will ever carry in my heart. There remains one consideration which I must put you in mind of: the Soldier is only formidable to the Enemy in arms; civil virtues must not be strangers to him: out of the field of battle, towards the unarmed citizens and peasants, he is moderate, compassionate, and humane: he knows the evils of war, and strives to lighten them. I will punish every wanton excess with sb much greater severity, as it is not the intention of our Monarch to oppress neighbouring countries, but to deliver them from their oppressors, and to form with their Princes a powerful bond, in order to bring about a lasting peace, and to maintain the general welfare and security. Soon will foreign troops, in strict union with us, attack the common Enemy. Then, brave companions in arms! honour and support them as your brothers; not vain-glorious high words, but manly deeds do honour to the warrior: by intrepidity before the Enemy you must shew yourselves to be the first soldiers.—Thus then shall I one day lead you back to your own country, followed by the respect of the Enemy, and by the gratitude of Foreign Nations, after having secured by your arms an honourable Peace, when the satisfaction of our Monarch, the approbation of the world, the rewards of valour, the blessings of your Fellow-Citizens, and the consciousness of deserved repose await you.

"CHARLES Archduke, Generalissimo."

We hear, that the issuing of this admirable Proclamation was promptly followed up by that gallant Chief with a hostile movement on the side of Bavaria. Letters from Bremen of the 16th state, that the Austrian army, on passing the Inn, compelled the Enemy to fall back upon the Iller. It does not, however, appear that any battle had been fought at the date of the last advices.

An article also in the Official Dutch Paper of the 19th instant, states hostilities to have commenced on the 10th of this month; when the Austrian army crossed the Bavarian frontiers. In consequence of this movement, which was announced to the King of Bavaria by the Archduke Charles, the former removed from his Capital to Dillingen, a town on the Danube, between Ulm and Donauwerth. This incursion seems not to have been expected by the Court of Bavaria: accounts from Munich of the 30th ult. stating, that at that time great preparations were making at the Palace for the reception of strangers of the highest rank; alluding most probably to the French Emperor and his suite.

We observe, by a correspondence between the Austrian and Wirtemberg Ministers, that a rupture between those Powers preceded that between Austria and France; in consequence of hostile measures lately adopted by the King of Wirtemberg, in obedience, doubtless, to the orders of the Tyrant of France. The ostensible occasion of this rupture was, a Proclamation by the King of Wirtemberg, recalling all his subjects from Austria, and threatening with military execution all who should take up arms for the Emperor. It is known, that in the Austrian army are a number of German Nobility, of families belonging to the States of the Rhenish league; and we are mistaken if there are not also in the Emperor's service some Princes of the Wirtemberg race. There are, besides, two subjects of Wirtemberg in the Cabinet of the Emperor.

Buonaparte himself is stated to have left Paris on the 12th inst. for Strasburg, and to have arrived there on the 15th.

The Foreign Papers are filled with accounts of the movements of the opposing armies in every direction; and every appearance portends a contest more important to the interest of the Continent than any that has hitherto taken place.

The Nobles of Hungary vie with each other in the manifestation of their loyalty, and to assist the Government in sustaining the approaching war, by maintaining a body of troops proportionate to their revenues. The Brothers, Counts Zichy, furnish a division of Hussars; Prince Esterhazy, and the Duke Albert, each one thousand men; Count Giulay, five hundred, &c.

Comorn, a fortress situate in an island of the Danube, nearly midway between Presburg and Buda in Hungary, is, it is said, meant to be the asylum and refuge of the Empress and the young Archdukes, should Vienna again be entered by the invader. It is a place of prodigious strength, difficult of approach, and can only be reduced by a regular siege.

It is thought, that the Cabinet of Dresden is secretly attached to Austria, and would embrace any safe occasion to shake

shake off her onerous and galling vassalage to France. It is to Saxony that the Archduke Charles is supposed to allude, in his masterly address to his Army.

HOLLAND.

A *Moniteur* of the 12th is said to have reached Holland, containing Buonaparte's Message to the Senate: in which he announces the rupture with Austria, and states the war to be compulsory on his part. He says, that he had offered, for the sake of peace, to make great sacrifices to the Court of Vienna; but that, impelled by Foreign gold and fatal councils, and forgetful of past calamities, that Power had provoked a contest which must terminate in its total and inevitable ruin.

Letters from Amsterdam state, "that the conduct of the Russian Ambassador at the Court of Holland had latterly created much jealousy and suspicion in the *French* Ministers of King Louis. For some time he was accustomed to repair frequently to 'Change, enter into conversation with the principal merchants, and make deeper inquiries into the state of political feeling and opinion than were held consistent with the duty of the Representative of a Foreign Power."—Rumours at the same time prevailed in Holland, of a revolution having taken place at Petersburg, and that the Emperor Alexander had fallen a sacrifice; but to this statement we are not inclined to attach any degree of credit.

Other letters state, that several hundred armed Prussians lately entered the kingdom of Westphalia, and seized the money belonging to the Crown. They did not commit the least violation of private property. After remaining 48 hours, they retired, having previously circulated a variety of proclamations, inciting the inhabitants to arise, and shake off the yoke of France. This event (which is probably nothing more than the result of great misery acting upon men of military habits) has been taken up very seriously by *King* Jerome. He has sent a courier to Koningsberg, with orders to his Minister to demand an explanation; and if sufficient satisfaction be not made, it shall be considered as a declaration of war.

Some recent changes have taken place in the commercial policy hitherto adopted by the Dutch Government. Several articles, with which the markets there are glutted, are allowed to be *exported* to neutral or friendly States: while the following articles, of which they are in urgent want, are permitted to be *imported*:—Ashes (pot), candles, copper, corn, fish-oil, isinglass, hare-skins, hemp and hemp-seed, hides (rough), iron, leather (unmanufactured), lead, linseed, mercury, mats, pitch, Russia skins, rape-seed, stock-fish, soda, tar, tallow, tobacco, timber, wax, wool, and wine. The introduction of Colonial produce is forbidden.

The privations and sufferings of the Hollanders are said to have necessitated the Government to grant this relaxation *.

FRANCE.

Four or five persons, accused of being the spies of this country, have been taken up and shot at Paris; among others, a M. Chateaubriand. Gen. Dupont, who surrendered with his army to Gen. Castanos, after the battle of Baylen, in Andalusia, is reported to have been tried by a Court Martial, by order of Buonaparte, and sentenced to be shot; which was immediately executed by torch-light.

The *Moniteur* of the 9th professes to give the terms of the treaty between England and Turkey. The articles contain nothing remarkable; and it will be time enough for us to notice them, when they shall be authenticated by our own Ministers. Buonaparte has issued a Decree of an apparently favourable nature to America, which permits the release of all American vessels detained under the last French embargo; but (by article 2nd) upon two conditions: first, that General Armstrong shall secure the *direct* return of these vessels to their own ports; and secondly, that they shall not quit the ports of France till they have given security, and received certificates "from our Consuls, Vice-consuls, &c. in *France and America*, that their cargoes contain nothing but territorial or manufactured productions of our Empire, and that there is nothing in them produced from the colonies or commerce in England."—Visconti, one of the Directors of the Musée Imperial des Arts, in a late report on the state of that celebrated repository, records 350 paintings, 242 rare and precious MSS. many of them Oriental, 50 statues, 80 busts, 192 articles of bronze, armour, &c. as the spoils which "the *Protector* of the Arts," had collected during his last campaign in the North.

* Our Ministers, however, have determined to counteract it; and, to prevent its taking effect, they have not only discontinued the licences hitherto granted to all who maintained any intercourse with the Continent, but adopted measures to prevent all intercourse.

ITALY,

ITALY.

We believe that a diversion in favour of Austria on the side of Italy will be made by our army in Sicily. Upon this subject the following private letter has been received:

"*Palermo, Feb.* 10.

"We are in daily expectation of the arrival of Lord Collingwood, to arrange and co-operate with Sir J. Stuart, in an invasion of some part of Italy; for which service all the British and 3000 Sicilian troops are held in readiness."

The Pope remains at Rome under close inspection, scarcely ever going out of the House, and in every sense a prisoner. Profound tranquillity reigned in Rome, where no attempts whatever were made to oppose the French, or to liberate his Holiness from captivity.

SPAIN and PORTUGAL.

A Letter from Valencia, dated March 11, confirms the account of the defeat of Gen. Reding. It says, that the French, having received large reinforcements, attacked Gen. Reding, whose army was on a most respectable footing, and who had taken an excellent position. Two desperate engagements were fought with various success, but without compelling the gallant Reding to retire from his position. The enemy, having received a fresh reinforcement of 8000 men, renewed the attack a third time, and, after a most sanguinary battle, compelled Reding to retreat to Tarragona. During the engagement he received five different wounds, and his Aid-de-Camp, Read, was wounded and made prisoner.

A detachment of the Asturian Army, under Col. Portier, on the 13th ult. made an attack on Sahagun (Leon), in which were 700 French soldiers, under the command of Gen. Monet, levying contributions on the adjacent towns and villages. The attack was made under an impression that the French force did not exceed 200 men, and that they would have been taken by surprise while celebrating *Te Deum* for the fall of Saragossa. Notwithstanding the failure of this plan, the Spaniards being discovered as soon as they entered the town, they drove back the enemy, and compelled them to seek shelter in a convent, the doors of which were barricadoed, and from the loop-holes of which they kept up a constant fire. The Spanish General, however, maintained the contest for 12 hours; when, his ammunition failing, and being unable to force the door of the convent for want of a field piece, he retreated, with the loss of 12 killed and 13 wounded; but having previously made the French General Monet Colonel of the 32d Regiment, and a Member of the Legion of Honour), and 15 soldiers prisoners. The Enemy's loss in killed and wounded is supposed to exceed 100 men. Col. Portier regrets extremely his want of light artillery, muskets, and sabres.

Lisbon, March 23.—A Courier has arrived here with intelligence from Braga, that, upon the approach of the French vanguard, the armed inhabitants of that city waited upon the Portuguese General Bernardine Frere d'Andrade, in great numbers, offering to advance and meet the French force; he refused them, alleging it would be imprudence and madness to attack them in the passes; that he had provided every thing, and would give them battle. The great number of people from the country who hourly joined the citizens from all parts, and the rapid advance of the French, caused the peasantry to be exceedingly clamorous and even furious. The General refused ammunition to those who had fire-arms. At this crisis, it was discovered the Portuguese troops were without cartridges, which caused so great a ferment among the multitude of pikemen, that they attacked the General and guards. A desperate conflict ensued; when the peasantry forced the house, and instantly killed the General and his Aid-de-Camp, literally cutting them to pieces.—One of the Secretaries, who survived a short time after receiving several stabs, begged for mercy, and offered to make a full disclosure. He pointed out the places where the ammunition was secreted and buried, together with two papers, which fully proved that the General had agreed with the French Commander to admit 30,000 troops, in three divisions, into Portugal. The terms, &c. were fully proved; in consequence of which, the Marquis Lola, and three other Noblemen, Commanders of the forces, were seized, and sent prisoners to Lisbon. The star, &c. of the General, was embrued with his blood, as a mark of triumph over perfidy. In consequence of the discovery, the rage and frenzy of the people could not be restrained. They sallied out to meet the French, and a hasty and terrible conflict ensued. The Portuguese completely destroyed the first advance of 500 French cavalry; with the second division, they equally succeeded, and 500 and upwards of their horses were captured and sent to Oporto. Among the prisoners taken, are many who were part of Junot's Army. This spirited conduct of the peasantry of Braga and its vicinity caused universal joy, and we hope will be productive of like exertions.

By letters from Lisbon, dated the 2d inst.

inst. we are informed of the capture of Oporto on the 29th ult. by the troops under Marshal Soult. The inhabitants made no resistance. The French force is computed at 20,000 men.—To divert the attention of the British troops in Lisbon, the Enemy connected their several operations in Andalusia and Portugal; and, by a contemporaneous movement, Marshal Victor, after defeating Cuesta, had entered Portugal by Alcantara, with an Army of 30,000 men.—Sixteen English vessels fell into the hands of the French at Oporto.

Marshal Soult, on his advance to Oporto, published a Proclamation, addressed to the Portuguese Nation; announcing his intention to take possession of their country in the name of his master, and exhorting them to receive with civility the troops under his command.

In the Dutch Papers is an article under the head Madrid, announcing a victory gained by Gen. Sebastiani on the 29th ult. before Cuidad Real, over the forces under the Duke of d'Albuquerque; 3000 Spaniards are said to have fallen, and 4000 made prisoners, including 197 Officers; and 7 standards and 18 pieces of cannon taken. At the above date, Gen. Sebastiani was at the foot of the Sierra Morena, and on a line with the Duke of Belluno, whose advanced guard had reached Badajos. On the same day, Gen. Cuesta, whose Army formed in three lines, was posted upon an elevated plain between Doubenite and Medellin was attacked by the Duke of Belluno, and routed; when 3000 Spaniards were made prisoners, and 30 pieces of cannon taken. Seville is said to be laid open by this engagement, and a junction with Soult is anticipated. It is extremely probable that these accounts are exaggerated, but probably the outline is correct—we cannot otherwise account for the uninterrupted advance of the French by the way of Badajos, towards the frontiers of Portugal. Indeed Letters from Seville mention the retreat of Cuesta beyond Truxillo, and attribute it to the treachery of the Spanish General Menestrosa, who, by giving up the bridge of Almarez, allowed the Enemy's cavalry, artillery, &c. to cross the Tagus. He was shot three hours after. The defeat of Gen. Reding is confirmed in the Spanish Papers; he imputes his disasters to treachery.

Colonel Carrol has addressed an animated Proclamation to the Foreigners in the French Armies serving in Spain; exhorting them no longer to fight in the detestable cause of the common Oppressor of Nations, but to join the Spaniards in resisting a Tyrant, who, having long since exhausted the military population of France, supports his power only by making the Nations that he has conquered the means of mutually oppressing each other, and of subjugating those yet unenslaved.

The Spanish Papers mention a fact of some importance. The French prisoners have been in part removed from Cadiz to Port Mahon.

The death of the brave Palafox is contradicted in the French Papers. It is said, he has been removed from Bayonne to Nancy.

His Royal Highness the Prince Regent has appointed Gen. W. C. Beresford, Field-Marshal and Commander-in-chief of the Portuguese Army. The new Field-Marshal has addressed a Proclamation to the People, announcing his appointment, and is busily employed in organizing the new levies.

The Portuguese Government have obtained a loan of one million sterling, and have assigned the revenues of the Island of Madeira for the re-payment of principal and interest.

Since writing the above, Portuguese Papers to the 6th instant have come to hand. The Expedition under the orders of General Hill, consisting of 5000 infantry and 500 Cavalry, arrived at Lisbon on the 4th instant; and we have no doubt that this seasonable reinforcement to our army will enable Gen. Craddock to oppose an effectual resistance to the enemy in Portugal, until the arrival of Sir Arthur Wellesley, when, we trust, offensive operations may be commenced on our part with beneficial effect.—These also contain a Proclamation of General Beresford to the Portuguese, stimulating them to extraordinary exertion. In this article, which is dated Head-quarters, Calhariz, April 2, General Beresford condemns the surrender of Oporto, as the result of insubordination and disunion on the part of the Portuguese.—"The great city of Oporto," General Beresford says, "defended by 24,000 men, with trenches and redoubts, furnished with more than 200 pieces of artillery, thus fell an easy conquest to an enemy of little more than half the number of its garrison." He, however, imputes this event to the success of the schemes of secret enemies in the pay of France, whose machinations he has no doubt of being able to frustrate, by the speedy recapture of that city.

The defeat of the French at Villafranca by the Marquis de la Romana seems confirmed. The Enemy, it is no less certain, were also defeated at Chaves, with the loss of 1500 men; and at Fort St.

St. Francis, 749 soldiers and 12 pieces of cannon fell into the hands of the Patriots.

General Recapitulation of the Losses sustained by the French Armies since the time they entered Portugal and Spain. [The calculation rests on known public data; and whoever will take the trouble to examine them, will find that the number is rather lessened than exaggerated.]

First Campaign:—Carried off by diseases in Madrid, Burgos, Biscay, Navarre, &c. 11,000.—In Catalonia, 8,000.—In Saragossa, they lost in various actions, and during the first siege, 10,000.—In Valencia, and La Mancha, 8,000.—Killed and taken prisoners in Andalusia, including the French squadron at Cadiz, 30,000.—Hanged, deserted, and destroyed by the fury of the people and private individuals, 11,000.—Killed by the English in Portugal, and carried off by disease, 8,000.—Killed in the different actions in Old Castile, 6,000.

Second Campaign:—Lost in several actions with the Army of the Centre, including that of Lerin, 3,000.—On the 23d November in Tudela, 6,000.—During the long siege of Saragossa, and in various actions with the Arragonese, including deserters, 17,000.—In the different actions in Catalonia, 10,000.—Killed and wounded by Blake's army in Biscay, and in the mountains of St. Andero, 10,000.—Killed and wounded in Burgos, by the Army of Estremadura, 1,000.—In Sepulveda, Somosierra, and Madrid, 7,000.—In Estremadura, in the action of Velez, and in several engagements in La Mancha, 4,000.—Lost on their march from Madrid to Corunna, including the actions with the English in Castile and Gallicia, 10,000.—Carried off by disease and the dagger in their different armies, 10,000.—Total 163,000.

SWEDEN.

The insurrection of Colonel D'Adlersparre, who commanded the troops on the frontiers of Norway seems to have been the signal for the disaffected at Stockholm; for on the 9th, the King, being informed of the advance of the insurgents, dispatched a courier to the Western Army, with orders to remove Baron Cederstrom from the command in chief, and D'Adlersparre from his command under that officer. This courier was, however, prevented from proceeding by Major-gen. Adlercreutz, and the King was told that all was quiet. His Majesty, in a day or two after, discovered that this report was fallacious, and determined immediately to proceed against the insurgents in person at the head of his Guards. On the 13th, in the morning, his Majesty left his apartment to go down to the parade in front of the Palace, with the intention of announcing this determination to the Guards, and calling upon them to follow him. But, while he was descending the great staircase towards the parade, Major-gen. Adlercreutz, Col. Milin, Col. Jagerhorn, and some others, advanced to meet him, as if through compliment; and having surrounded him closely, Gen. Adlercreutz addressed him, and said, that as all possible means had been tried in vain to induce him to adopt councils consistent with the exigencies of the times, it had become necessary to have recourse to constraint. The King, surprised, but not deprived of his usual courage, said coolly, "What do you mean? Am I arrested?" All around him answered, "Yes." The King upon this drew his sword, and attempted to run Aldercreutz through the body, but was prevented. One of the conspirators, coming behind, seized his Majesty round the body; while the others rushed in on every side, overpowered, and disarmed him. In effecting this, however, the foremost, Count Snoilsky, received a wound in his hand from his Majesty's sword. The King, though overwhelmed by force, still preserved the firmness of his character unaltered; declaring, that it was in vain to attempt to controul him by violence, and that his sentiments and principles would ever remain the same. In the night his Majesty was conveyed to the Castle of Drottningholm, and the next day (14th) wrote to his Queen.—There were few troops in Stockholm at the time, the garrison having been conveyed to the Isles of Aland. The force under D'Adlersparre consisted of 2000 regulars, and the same number of peasantry.—No life was lost. The Counts Uglas, Fersen, and others, have been arrested; and the tribunal lately instituted by the King for the trial of some of his Nobles, has been dissolved.

All the principal Officers of State are retained in their places; and the war-taxes, which bore heavily upon the people, are repealed. The Swedish Ambassador to this country has received an official notification of the Revolution, and a confirmation of his public character.

The Western Army, under the command of Lieut.-Col. Adlesparre, on the 22d ult. marched into Stockholm; where, it is said, they were received with shouts of applause. Their number had been greatly increased in their march from Carlstadt. The King was, on the 24th, removed under a strong escort from Drotningholm to Gripsholm, a palace about

about 45 English miles from Stockholm. He had not been permitted to see the Queen since his arrest.—About 600 Cossacks, who had come over from Aland to Greslehamn, being a part of the Army which had taken the former Island, were on their march for Stockholm, when they were met by a flag of truce in the name of the Regent, Duke Charles. —An Armistice was immediately signed, to which the Emperor of Russia has given his sanction, but only till he receives from Paris an answer to a communication he has made to the French Emperor on the subject.—The New Government has demanded a loan.

The *Stockholm Gazette* of the 6th inst. contains a Proclamation of the Prince Regent, thanking the town of Carlstadt for a patriotic offering of 1780 rix-dollars, a diamond ring, a gold cup, three gold rings, and two ducats.

ASIA.

Dispatches from Governor Duncan at Bombay, dated the 30th October, and 4th November last, state his apprehensions that Gen. Gardanne had induced, or would prevail on the King of Persia to cede to France more than one important port or island in the Persian Gulph. It was not known with certainty what places were the objects of negotiation; but no doubt was entertained that the Islands of Ormus and Kishmi were among the number.

Seringapatam has been rendered so unhealthy by the overflowing of the river, that it has been deserted by its principal inhabitants.

AMERICA.

American papers to the 22d ult. have been received They contain Mr. Madison's (the new President) inaugular speech, in which he professes the same principles and policy of his predecessor, the Non-Intercourse Bill, and many other articles of importance. These papers announce the Repeal of the Embargo on the 1st of March, as far as respects neutrals; but it is continued as to the Belligerents. Vessels were allowed to sail after the 15th ult. on giving bonds not to proceed to any port in Great Britain or France, or to their colonies, &c. The Non-Intercourse Act had also passed into a law, to take effect on the 20th May.

Mr. Gallatin, Secretary to the Treasury, in a letter of instructions transmitted to the Collectors of Customs at Philadelphia, and inclosing a printed copy of the Act, observes, that after the 15th, not even English vessels can be cleared for the Dominions of England, or French vessels for the Dominions of France, packets excepted.—The gross partiality of the American Government towards France, is, however, betrayed in the following Section of the Act:—"Every country nominally enjoying an independent form of government (other than Great Britain or France, and not in the actual possession of either of those powers) is open by law, and particularly Holland, Spain, and Portugal, and their colonies."

A most splendid entertainment was given on the 10th ult. by the principal inhabitants of Philadelphia to Mr. Pickering, and the other Members of the American Congress who opposed the late measures of Mr Jefferson against England.

Mr. Gallatin, Secretary in the American Treasury, is a Frenchman, and was formerly a schoolmaster at Pittsburgh.

IRELAND.

March 26. The Rev. Fitzgerald Tisdale, rector of Kenmare, co. Kerry, was barbarously murdered this morning, at a place called the Priest's Leap, when on his way from *Bantry* to Kenmare. The body was stripped of every thing, both money and cloaths, and thrown into a cave some distance from the road.

April 14. A few days since, the Neptune, of Lisbon, bound to Liverpool, with a rich cargo of wines, cotton, sugars, &c. worth 70,000*l.* was wrecked near the Saltee rocks, on the shore of *Ballitegue*, in a heavy gale of wind. The day before she struck, the whole of the crew, consisting of Portuguese, took to a boat. A Scotchman resolved to stay by the vessel to the last, when he contrived to get upon a raft, and was driven on shore. The people of the coast coming down, were informed of the direction that the rest of the crew were supposed to have taken, and, encouraged by Edward Meadows, Esq. of Ballitegue Castle, put off three stout boats in search of these unfortunate men, and discovered them the next morning on the lowest of the Saltee rocks, where 22 of the crew had been 48 hours without food, expecting every minute to be washed off by the rage of the sea. They were all got safe on shore, and comfortably provided for at Ballitegue Castle. A party of the Dublin Militia were sent down to protect the property on board, who in the night were attacked by some armed boats, when a smart action ensued, in which three of the freebooters were wounded, and have been secured. About 30,000*l.* worth of wine, cotton, &c. have been recovered.

The notes of the Bank of *Ireland*, including Bank post-bills in circulation on the 1st of February, 1809, amounted to 3,072,515*l.* 19*s.* 3*d.*

COUNTRY

COUNTRY NEWS.

March 11. A species of wasp, which builds its nest in trees, has lately been observed in different parts of the country, and particularly in the West-riding of Yorkshire. It appears to be a new introduction, and is supposed to have been brought across the Atlantic. The trees on which the nests have been most frequently observed, are the gooseberry and currant; and an instance of it has been met with on the common elder, to which insects are generally averse. This species is smaller than the common wasp, but it is much less voracious, and less easily irritated.—*Essex Herald.*

March 19. A family of nine persons, named Smith, were drowned on the Cornwall coast, in consequence of the incursions of the sea, which swept away their dwellings this night.

April 1. The housekeeper of Mr. Dixie, farmer, of *Tweland* in Huntingdonshire, experiencing some deficiency of flour in making a pudding, imprudently took a small quantity which she recollected had been for a long time lying on a barrel-head in the cellar. The consequences proved that the flour had been mixed with arsenic; for her master and his shepherd, who ate of the pudding, died of poison in the evening; and her own recovery is doubtful.

April 2. A melancholy catastrophe has involved the family of Sir Stewkley Shuckburgh, bart. of *Upper Shuckburgh*, in Warwick, and the family of Lieut. Sharpe, of the Bedford Militia, in the deepest distress. Lieut. S. having paid his addresses to Miss Shuckburgh, which were disapproved by the family, formed (if he should be disappointed in obtaining the object of his affections) the horrid determination of putting an end to his own and her existence; which he carried into effect on Sunday morning last, in the plantations of Shuckburgh Park. They were overheard in earnest discourse by the butler, as if Lieut. S. was persuading her to elope with him; and, as Miss Shuckburgh uttered the words No! No! he immediately heard the report of a pistol, which in a few seconds was succeeded by another, and they were instantly lifeless corpses!—After a most deliberate investigation of all the circumstances of this most affecting and awful event, before John Tomes, esq. and a respectable jury, and the Rev. Mr. Bromfield, a magistrate of the county, a verdict of Lunacy was given respecting Lieut. S. and that Miss Shuckburgh died by his hand. Lieut. S. had been occasionally for some weeks preceding in a state of mental derangement, and in confinement.

April 2. This evening two servants of Hervey Fellard, esq. were set to watch some private waters at *Stillhouse*, Bucks, the fish having been taken at various times. At about two in the morning two fellows had laid their flues when the guards approached them, and the poachers immediately shot one of them. The villains made their escape.

April 4. Between one and two this afternoon, the town of *Horsham* was visited by a most alarming storm. It run in a South-west direction, with a thick and gloomy atmosphere, and after many awful flashes of lightning, and tremendous explosions, produced hail with a degree of violence that dealt destruction to the windows and to the cucumber-glasses in the gardens. The hail-stones were from two to three inches in circumference, and from their uneven formation, appeared like detached and rugged pieces of ice, covering the street nearly shoe-deep; and, melting quickly, many houses, for a short time, were flooded.—The same day a dreadful storm of thunder and lightning passed over *Bristol*. The flashes were very vivid, and the peals exceedingly loud and near. A thunderbolt, or electric explosion, fell in the office of the Bristol Gazette; but the door being open, the electric matter escaped without doing any serious injury. The electric fluid entered the chimney of a house at Whitehall, Bristol, belonging to Mr. Cardwell, and shattered it in an astonishing manner, blowing out five windows with their frames, and breaking the shutters to pieces. It took a direction from the top to the bottom of the house, entering the parlour, burning part of the carpet to a cinder, and otherwise doing considerable damage. Two horses were also killed near *Downend*.

April 6. An inquest was held at the Jolly Gardeners, *Windsor*, in the parish of Cluver, on the body of Sarah Newton, found dead on the preceding morning by her son, a youth about fifteen. Suspicion fell upon one Brumhall, a rough-rider in the Royal Horse Guards (Blues), who had cohabited with her for five years: she has been a married woman, and has left behind her several children. The Jury found a verdict of *Wilful Murder* against Brumhall.

April 7. As some children were playing at *Letcomb Regis*, Berks, they put their heads through a gate to imitate the oxen ploughing with a yoke, when it fell off its hinges, and dislocated the neck of a fine boy about eight years old, who died instantly; and severely hurt another.

April 8. The seizure of 100 stand of arms, a few days ago, at *Gravesend*, on-board

board the Marquis of Ely Indiaman, has excited a considerable degree of bustle. The ship was permitted to proceed to Portsmouth; and two Directors were deputed to investigate this extraordinary business on-board. The Captain, Mate, and Purser, have in consequence been suspended, and ordered to town, to give an account of their conduct to the Court of Directors.

April 13. A tremendous storm of thunder, hail, and lightning, was experienced at *Bury* on this and the following day. A horse and two sheep were killed, and several trees shivered by the lightning.

April 16. During a thunder-storm, a fire-ball fell upon the stables at *Calthorpe-house*, co. Oxford, the property of Mr. Cobb, banker, Lombard-street, which consumed the same, together with the coach-houses adjoining. By the prompt assistance of the inhabitants of Banbury, the fire was prevented communicating with the mansion.

April 18. Mr. Burroughs, of *Marston*, near Grantham, in passing through the church-yard there, was struck to the ground by lightning, and lay a considerable time before he recovered his senses.

The same afternoon, a fire broke out at the Post-office, *Enstone*, kept by Mr. Aldridge, which consumed the same. An infirm woman, aunt to Mr. A. upwards of 70, perished in the flames.

April 19. A respectable tradesman of *Sidmouth*, supposing his family infected with the itch, sent for a portion of *sulphur Vivum*; which, instead of using externally, was taken internally, by himself, his wife, and a child about two years of age: the two last soon died, and the man lingered only 3 hours.

Domestic Occurrences.

Saturday, March 25.

A whale, 75 feet in length, and nearly 25 in circumference, was mortally wounded, and driven on shore off the Bligh Sands, below Gravesend, this day, by a pilot named Barnes. It was of the pike-headed species, and weighs upwards of 30 tons. The Lord Mayor ordered it to be brought in a barge above London-bridge, where it was exhibited at 1*s. per* head, until an Officer from the Admiralty claimed it as a *droit*, and forcibly took possession. The blubber is valued at 150*l.*

Friday, March 31.

This night, about ten, an accident of a novel nature happened at Twyford, on the Paddington Canal, about five miles from town. One of the passage-boats, belonging to Mr. Pickford, was on its way to the country, laden with various articles; among others some barrels of brandy and rum, over which were ten barrels of gunpowder. The crew consisted of four men; one was with the horse which drew the boat, one in the little cabin, in the after-part or stern; and the remaining two, who were on deck, took it into their heads to help themselves to a little spirits. They bored a hole with a gimblet, by mistake, in one of the casks of powder, which immediately took fire, and the boat blew up with a dreadful explosion: the two men were killed on the instant. One of them was blown to a distance of more than 60 yards, torn into pieces. Three ricks of hay, belonging to Mr. Willan of Mary-le-bone park, were set fire to, and upwards of 360 loads of hay consumed. The shock was dreadful in the vicinity, and the houses were agitated as though by an earthquake. The man who was in the cabin asleep escaped almost miraculously, unhurt. Mr. Willan's property was insured in the Sun Fire-office.

Saturday, April 1.

An inquisition was taken some days ago, at Chandler's Hatch, near Newington, on the remains of Mrs. Mary Amelia Nollings, who met with her death by jumping from a three-pair of stairs window. She had from a child been subject to romantic dreams, and scarcely a night passed but she walked in her sleep; and had been known to go into the garden. Her husband became so habituated to this custom, that when he heard her he would call to her, and she would return to bed, without recollecting the circumstance in the morning. In this instance he heard the window go up, and jumped out of bed; but the poor woman was too quick to be saved: she lived several hours in torture, and was sensible to the last. She was 26 years of age, and has left three children. Verdict, *Accidental Death.*

Monday, April 3.

The Committee appointed to enquire into the existence of abuses in the disposal of East India Patronage, have made their Report, and adduced upwards of 25 instances in which the appointments have been corruptly obtained. The parties implicated are numerous, among whom are two deceased females of rank (Ladies Leigh and Lumm). None of the Directors are concerned, though the confidence of several appears to have been grossly abused. The consideration given for a Writership was from 3000 to 3500 guineas, and for a Cadetship from 500*l.* to 500*l.* By a Resolution of the Court of Directors, framed in 1793, it is declared, that upon any appointment being

being discovered, at any subsequent period, to be obtained through undue influence, the party shall not only be dismissed from his situation, but disqualified from holding any office under the Company in future. The Report recommends the vigorous execution of this Resolution as applicable to the above cases, and as the only means of checking an evil, for the prevention of which the measures hitherto adopted have been nugatory, because their violation has never been punished.

Thursday, April 6.

A Court of Common Council was held for the purpose of voting the freedom of the City to Mr. Wardle, and other purposes. The business was opened by Mr. Deputy Goodbehere, who after addressing the Court some time on the subject of the corruptions lately brought to light during the investigation before the House of Commons, moved several resolutions, the object of which was to thank Mr. Wardle for the firmness, patriotic spirit, and perseverance, with which he instituted the late enquiry, and to present him the freedom of the city in a gold box, value 100 guineas; also to thank Sir Francis Burdett, Lord Folkstone, and the other members who voted in the minority on Mr. Wardle's motion; and one of the resolutions stated the necessity of a reform of all abuses as essential to the safety of the country. —The motion was seconded by Mr. Miller, and supported by Mr. Kemble, Mr. Alderman Combe, Mr. Waithman, &c. and agreed to; the Court being unanimous in that relating to Mr. Wardle.

[Meetings have been held in almost all parts of the Kingdom, and nearly similar resolutions have been passed, which our limits, however, will not allow us to particularize.]

The body of a young woman, well-dressed, was found in the New River, and some guineas were found in her pockets. She had clandestinely left a coffee-house near Cavendish-square, where she was bar-maid; and it was ascertained, that she had taken 20*l.* in ready money, besides having got money for bills, &c. unaccounted for. She had been seduced from her integrity by a loose fellow, supposed to be a man of consequence in the neighbourhood of the hotel.

Friday, April 7.

This evening a benefit for that eminent Professor Dr. Callcott, under the patronage of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, took place at the Opera House, and was most nobly attended. There were nearly 4000 persons in that beautiful theatre enlisted in the cause of charity, and more than 100 of the first musical professors England could produce, vying with each other which should most effectually serve a large and helpless family, labouring under severe affliction.

Friday, April 14.

An elderly man was struck down by lightning in Tottenham-court-road, and expired immediately after he was carried into the Dog and Duck public-house.

Tuesday, April 18.

At two this morning, a fire was discovered in the house of Mr. Field, grocer, in Eyre-street, Cold-Bath-square. Several engines arrived; but there was for some time a want of water. The house in which the fire broke out was totally destroyed, and a dwelling-house, also belonging to Mr. Field, in Summer-street, and the house of Mr. Weatherhead, linen-draper, in Eyre-street, were much damaged: the house of Mr. Kipling, linen-draper, opposite, also sustained some injury.

The same night, at ten, a fire broke out at the cottage of Col. Hurst, on Lemon Common, Surrey, which soon destroyed the building. It was occasioned by a beam having taken fire which was at the back of the chimney. The principal loss is a very good library. The furniture was mostly saved.

Thursday, April 20.

The Anniversary of that excellent Institution the Literary Fund was celebrated this day at the Freemasons' Tavern. The dinner was attended by a great number of the patrons, friends, and supporters of the Institution; among whom were, the Duke of Somerset (President), in the Chair; his Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex; the Spanish Ministers; Earls of Moira, Pomfret, and Mountnorris; Viscount Valentia, Sir J. C. Hippisley, Sir Robert Peel, Sir J. Lubbock, Mr. Hobhouse, Mr. Jacob, &c. &c. The company, exceeding 300 persons, partook of a sumptuous dinner about a quarter before six o'clock. When the cloth was removed, *Non nobis Domine* was sung in an excellent style by Messrs. Shield, Taylor, Sale, Major, &c.; then followed "God save the King," and a favourite Glee for six voices. The Duke of Sussex, on his health being given, returned thanks in a neat speech, expressing his warmest wishes for the welfare of the Institution; as did also the Duke of Somerset, on his health being given. After drinking "The Liberty and Independence of Spain," the Earl of Moira, in the name of Don Cevallos and the noble Spaniards present, returned thanks; and observed, that any explanation was wholly unnecessary, as every one present must

must have the same feelings with respect to the oppression attempted to be exercised over Spain, and the same wishes for the ultimate triumph of the Patriots of that country, now nobly struggling for their independence. Recitations were given with great energy and feeling by Messrs. Fitzgerald and Browne (see our poetical department, pp. 349—351); and some glees were admirably sung by Mr. Shield and others. The Treasurer's Report was highly satisfactory; and the announcement of several new donations were received with great plaudits. Among these were 20*l.* from Don Pedro Cevallos, the same sum from the Duke of York, and also from the Duke of Sussex, five guineas from Admiral Apodaca, &c.

This night there was a greater fall of snow in and about the Metropolis, than has ever been remembered at this season of the year. It continued falling all night; and in the morning it was in some places half a foot deep.

Friday, April 21.

Intelligence was this day received, that a great part of the Enemy's force in Basque Roads had been destroyed, by the gallantry and skill of Lord Cochrane. This important service was effected with the loss of only two officers (a lieutenant and a gunner) and eight men killed, and two officers and 27 men wounded. The particulars were communicated in an Extraordinary Gazette, which want of room compels us to defer till our next.

Wednesday, April 26.

The Anniversary of the Royal Humane Society, held this day at the City of London Tavern, was numerously and respectably attended. The Lord Mayor very condescendingly filled the Chair; and was ably supported by six of the Vice-Presidents; Lord Henniker, Mr. Hawkins-Browne, Mr. Garrow, Dr. Lettsom, Mr. Thompson, and Mr. Gurney; Aldermen C. Smith and Wood; several distinguished Divines, Physicians, Medical Assistants, Merchants, and other benevolent Inhabitants of this renowned and opulent City, and its spacious Environs; all eager to countenance and promote, by their presence and their subscriptions, the laudable purposes of this life-saving Institution. Many persons recently restored to life, through the means recommended by the Society, formed a pleasing and interesting procession. Charity and Philanthropy were the features of the day. The venerable Patron, the best of Kings, was remembered in a toast enthusiastically applauded. Nor was the memory of Dr. Hawes, the Founder of the Society, forgotten. In language most happily adapted to the theme, and with an elocution which would have reflected honour on any Orator, Mr. Martin delivered a tribute to the memory of Dr. Hawes, which made a deep impression on every auditor; and the Rev. John Owen, who had preached the Anniversary Sermon, added to the celebrity he then acquired by the impressive and animated words in which he touched on the character and the prominent merits of the late Treasurer. The Honorary Silver Medallion of the Society was given, by the hands of the Right Honourable Chairman, to the six following gentlemen: Mr. Addington of Spital-square, Mr. Hunter of Richmond, Mr. Whitworth of Cornhill, Capt. Price of the London Militia, Mr. Aldridge of Islington, and Mr. Dodgson of Paternoster-row.—Several pleasing reports of new benefactors were made by the Lord Mayor and Dr. Lettsom; among which the liberal bequest of 1000*l.* by the late Mr. Kempenfelt (vol. LXXVIII. 278), and of the same princely legacy by Mr. Gough (p. 322), were rapturously received—nor was an annual benefaction of 20*l.* from his Excellency Gen. Christophe, the Governor of Hayti (communicated by his Admiral Goodall), neglected in the bumpers of a circle of near 300 Philanthropists, some of whom continued till a late hour to enjoy a rational conviviality—the feast of reason and the flow of soul.

Saturday, April 29.

It is said that Sir Joseph Banks is about to visit the Brazils, for the purpose of exploring the mineral and other natural productions of that region. He will be attended by several persons, whom he is now selecting, as assistants in his labours; and it is said that a frigate is appointed to take them out.

It appears, by a paper laid on the table of the House of Commons, that the total amount of exemptions under the Property Tax, granted to foreigners possessing money in the funds, is, for the year ending 1808, 61,450*l.* 10*s.* 1*d.*

It appears, from the annual statement made by the Bank Directors, that the amount of their Notes in circulation is about 17 millions and a half. Of these upwards of four millions are in Notes of 1*l.* and 2*l.*

Mrs. Clarke's "Memoirs" are said to have been suppressed, in consequence of her receiving 7000*l.* down, and an annuity of 400*l.* for her own life, and an annuity of 200*l.* for each of her daughters, with a promise that her son shall be provided for. The printer of the work has also received 1500*l.* of the indemnification money.

GAZETTE

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

Whitehall, March 28. SIR David Baird, knt. Lieutenant-general of his Majesty's Forces, created a Baronet of the United Kingdom; with remainder to Robert Baird, esq. of Newbyth, East Lothian, his brother.

Whitehall, April 1. Sir Samuel Hood, K. B. Rear-admiral of the White, created a Baronet of the United Kingdom; with remainder to his nephew, Alexander Hood, esq.—Rev. Gerald Valerian Wellesley, M. A. presented to the vicarage of West Ham, Essex, *vice* Dr. Gregory, dec.

Whitehall, April 4. Francis Lord Napier, appointed High Commissioner to the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland.

Whitehall, April 8. Archibald Campbell, esq. appointed a Lord of Session in Scotland, *vice* Sir Wm. Nairn, bart. resigned.

Queen's palace, April 12. Sir Hugh Ellat, sworn Captain-general and Governor in Chief of his Majesty's Leeward Charibbee Islands in America.

Whitehall, April 21. J. Sedgwick, J. Jackson, and S. Rose, esqrs. appointed Commissioners of Excise in Scotland, *vice* J. Stoddart, R. Graham, esqrs. and Sir J. Stuart, bart. resigned.

CIVIL PROMOTIONS.

HON. Thomas Parker, of Ensham-hall, elected a verdurer of Whichwood Forest, *vice* Willoughby, dec.

Mr. Longman, of Child Okeford, appointed master of the Free-school at Sixoton in Dorsetshire.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

REV. Thomas Strangways, perpetual curate of Wilton, Charlton-Adam V. *vice* Gatehouse, dec.

Rev. T. P. Hooper, vicar of New Shoreham, Kingston-by-Sea R. co. Sussex, *vice* Williams, dec.

Rev. Samuel Vince, M. A. professor of Astronomy at Cambridge, Bedford archdeaconry, *vice* Shepherd, dec.

Rev. Thomas Webster, M. A. Hogginton otherwise Oakington V. co. Cambridge, *vice* Hunt, resigned.

Rev. Charles Neve, curate of Wednesbury, Brierly-hill V. near Stourbridge, *vice* Moss, dec.

Rev. Edward Glover, Hampnett with Rowell R. co. Gloucester, *vice* Hawker, dec.

Rev. William Philpot, Everdon R. co. Northampton, *vice* Barnard, dec.

Rev. Hugh Price, M. A. Newton-Tony R. near Salisbury, *vice* Ekins, dec.

Rev. Matthew Surtees, Seaton V. Wilts, *vice* Goodenough, dec.

Rev. Thomas Stabback, Cubert V. co. Cornwall.

Rev. T. Maddock, Northenden R. in Cheshire.

Rev. Gavin Clark, Coddington R. co. Chester.

Rev. Thomas Dunham Whitaker, LL.D. Whalley V. co. Lancaster (see pp. 395, 845).

Rev. James Mahon, late dean of Tuam, to the deanry of Dromore.

Rev. William H. Chapman, St. Nicholas V. Thanet, Kent.

Rev. J. W. Wicks, Burslem R. Stafford.

Rev. R. Unwin, St. Werburgh V. Derby.

Rev. J. Pomeroy, Lesnewth R. Cornwall.

DISPENSATIONS.

REV. Bartholomew Buckerfield, M. A. rector of Marlborough St. Peter, to hold Preshute V. Wilts.

Rev. William Cooper, B. D. to hold West Rasen R. with Waddingham St. Mary and St. Peter R. with Snitterby annexed, all in Lincolnshire.

Rev. G. Maddison, to hold Grimsby Parva V. with North Reston V. both co. Lincoln.

THEATRICAL REGISTER.

Jan. DRURY-LANE.

2. Romeo and Juliet—Robinson Crusoe.
3. The School for Scandal—Ditto.
4. Venoni—Ditto. [*One*—Rosina.
5. *Man and Wife; or, More Secrets than*
6. Ditto—Robinson Crusoe.
7, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14. Ditto—Ditto.
16. Man and Wife—Blue Beard.
17. Ditto—Robinson Crusoe.
18. Ditto—Ditto.
19. Ditto—Blue Beard.
20. Ditto—Robinson Crusoe.
21. Ditto—Ditto.
23. Ditto—Blue Beard.
24. Ditto—Robinson Crusoe.
25. Ditto—Ditto.
26. Ditto—Blue Beard.
27. Ditto—Ella Rosenberg.
28. Ditto—Three and the Deuce. (ance.]
30. [K. Charles's Martyrdom; no Performance.]
31. Man and Wife—Blue Beard.

Feb. 1. Cato—The Mayor of Garrat.
2. Venoni—The Midnight Hour.
3. Man and Wife—Blue Beard.
4. The Cabinet—The Three and the Deuce.
6. Cato—Blue Beard.
7. Man and Wife—The Weathercock.
8. [Fast-Day; no Performance.]
9. The Jew—*The Unconscious Counterfeit.*
10. John Bull—Ditto.
11. Man and Wife—Ditto.
13. The School for Scandal—Blue Beard.
14. Man and Wife—Unconscious Counterfeit
15. [Ash-Wednesday; no Performance.]
16. Venoni—The Unconscious Counterfeit.
18. Man and Wife—Ditto.
20. The Country Girl—Blue Beard. [terfeit.
21. Man and Wife—The Unconscious Coun-
23. *The Circassian Bride*—Fortune's Frolick.
24. [*The Theatre was wholly consumed by Fire this night; see pp.* 179, 291.]

DRURY-LANE COMPANY, AT THE KING'S THEATRE, ASSISTED BY OPERA PERFORMERS.

March 16. Man and Wife—Sylvester Daggerwood—Don Quichotte.

20. The

20. The Honey-Moon—*Les Jeux Floraux*—The Mock Doctor.
23. The Country Girl—Don Quichotte—The Irishman in London.
27—*A.* 1. [Passion-Week; no Performance.]
Apr. 3. Douglas—Don Quichotte—The Weathercock.
6. All in the Wrong—Don Quichotte—The [Mayor of Garrat.
10. The Three and the Deuce—First Part of La Semiramide—Don Quichotte—The Prize.

At the Lyceum Theatre, in the Strand.

April 11. John Bull—The Prize.
12. The Rivals—The Citizen.
13. The Soldier's Daughter—Rosina.
14. The West Indian—Of Age To-morrow.
15. The Cabinet—The Anatomist.
17. The Honey-Moon—No Song No Supper.
18. Man and Wife—The Weathercock.
19. The Cabinet—The Virgin Unmask'd.
20. The Heir-at-Law—Three Weeks after
21. *Grieving's a Folly*—Rosina. [Marriage.
22. Ditto—The Three and the Deuce.
24. Ditto—The Mayor of Garrat.
25. Ditto—The Wedding-Day.
26. Ditto—Of Age To-morrow.
27. Ditto—The Three and the Deuce.
28. Ditto—The Devil to Pay.
29. The Cabinet—The Mock Doctor.

Covent-Garden Company (at Mr. Colman's Theatre, Hay-Market).

Jan. 2. Hamlet—Harlequin and Mother
3. The Beaux Stratagem—Ditto. [Goose.
4. The Iron Chest—Ditto.
5. The Busy Body—Ditto.
6. Speed the Plough—Ditto.
7. The Poor Gentleman—Ditto.
9. The Revenge—Ditto.
10. The Iron Chest—Ditto.
11. Macbeth—Who Wins?
12. The Man of the World—Harlequin and
13. The Gamester—Ditto. [Mother Goose.
14. Othello—Tom Thumb. [Mother Goose.
16. Merchant of Venice—Harlequin and
17. The Provok'd Husband—Ditto.
18. Macbeth—The Portrait of Cervantes.
19. The Exile—Prisoner at Large. [Goose.
20. The Gamester—Harlequin and Mother
21. The Exile—Katharine and Petruchio.
23. King Richard the Third—Harlequin and Mother Goose.
24. King Henry the Fourth, Part I.—Ditto.
25. Macbeth—Tom Thumb.
26. The Exile—De La Perouse.
27. The Gamester—Ditto.
28. A New Way to Pay Old Debts—Ditto.
30. The Messiah.
31. Hamlet—De La Perouse.
Feb. 1. The Man of the World—Ditto.
2. Othello—Ditto.
3. Every Man in his Humour—Ditto.
4. King Henry the Eighth—Ditto.
6. Hamlet—Ditto.
7. The Gamester—*Is He a Prince?*
8. [Fast-Day; no Performance.]
9. Macbeth—Is He a Prince?
10. The Exile—Is He a Prince?
11. King Henry the Eighth—Ditto.
13. The Revenge—De La Perouse.
14. The Gamester—Is He a Prince?
15. [Ash-Wednesday; no Performance.]
16. The Man of the World—De La Perouse.
17. Creation, Act I.—Two Grand Miscellaneous Acts of Sacred Musick.
18. Macbeth—Is He a Prince?
20. King Lear—De La Perouse.
21. The Gamester—Is He a Prince?
22. The Messiah.
23. The Exile—Is He a Prince?
24. Acis and Galatea—Grand Miscellaneous
25. Macbeth—Is He a Prince? [Act.
27. King Lear—De La Perouse.
28. K. Henry the Eighth—Is He a Prince?
March 1. Grand Dettingen Te Deum—Two Miscellaneous Acts.
2. The Exile—Is He a Prince?
3. Creation, Act I.—Two Miscellaneous
4. Macbeth—Is He a Prince? [Acts.
6. King Lear—De La Perouse.
7. The Exile—Who Wins?
8. The Messiah. [Prince?
9. *Independence; or, The Trustee*—Is He a
10. L'Allegro ed Il Pensieroso—A Miscellaneous Act.
11. Independence—The Blind Boy.
13. Ditto—De La Perouse.
14. Ditto—Tom Thumb. [cellaneous Acts.
15. Grand Dettingen Te Deum—Two Mis-
16. The Iron Chest—Is He a Prince?
17. Acis and Galatea—Miscellaneous Act.
18. The Exile—Who Wins?
20. King Lear—De La Perouse.
21. Speed the Plough—The Poor Soldier.
22. A Grand Selection of Sacred Musick.
23. The Wheel of Fortune—The Blind Boy.
24. A Grand Selection of Sacred Musick.
25. The Exile—The Portrait of Cervantes.
27—*A.* 1. [Passion-Week; no Performance.]
April 3. K. Richard the Third—De La Perouse.
4. Macbeth—Harlequin and Mother Goose.
5. The Man of the World—De La Perouse.
6. King Henry the Eighth—Harlequin and Mother Goose.
7. The Merchant of Venice—Ditto.
8. The Mourning Bride—The Blind Boy.
10. Hamlet—Harlequin and Mother Goose.
11. The Gamester—Who Wins?
12. The Exile—Raising the Wind.
13. The Wheel of Fortune—The Review.
14. Merry Wives of Windsor—Tom Thumb.
15. King Henry the Eighth—The Quaker.
17. K. Richard the Third—Harlequin and M.
18. Macbeth—Love à-la-Mode. [Goose.
19. The Exile—De La Perouse.
20. John Bull—Tom Thumb.
21. The Man of the World—The Blind Boy.
22. The Stranger—Who Wins?
24. Othello—Harlequin and Mother Goose.
25. Every Man in his Humour—Rosina.
26. The Exile—De La Perouse. [Mode.
27. The Merchant of Venice—Love à-la-
28. The Iron Chest—The Blind Boy.
29. Macbeth—Arbitration.

Par-

BIOGRAPHICAL CHARACTER OF THE LATE MRS. COWLEY.

On the 11th of *March* died, at Tiverton, in Devonshire, in the 66th year of her age, Mrs. COWLEY, the elegant Authoress of so many Dramas, and so much Poetry. Neither she herself, nor the family with which she was connected by marriage, were descended from the Poet COWLEY; but with the Poet GAY she had some degree of consanguinity—her father's mother was Gay's first cousin.—Never having been previously fond of theatrical entertainments, the fancy she conceived for writing was accidental. Being present at a successful Comedy, her imagination was caught; "and I too can write!" said she to her husband, who was in the box with her. She was rallied by him for her presumption. "You shall see," said she; and produced, before dinner the next day, the first act of "The Runaway," *verbatim* as it was afterwards performed, many will recollect with how great success. In quick succession came "The Belle's Stratagem;" the farce of "Who's the Dupe?" (the Greek introduced therein she had from her father); "Albina," a Tragedy; "Which is the Man?" "A Bold Stroke for a Husband;" "More Ways than One;" "The School for Grey Beards;" Comedies—"The Fate of Sparta," a Tragedy; "A Day in Turkey," and "The Town before You," Comedies. "The Runaway" was written in a fortnight; and "The Belle's Stratagem" in three weeks. The first produced 800 guineas, the latter 1200. Nothing was laboured; all was spontaneous effusion; she had none of the *drudge* of Literature; Fame was not half so much her object, as the pleasure of composition. They were brought out under the superintendance of her husband, except the one or two last, he having then joined his regiment, in which he had the commission of Captain, in the East Indies. He died there, about ten years since. This Gentleman, who was brother to the Merchant of the same name, possessed considerable powers of mind, and would sometimes slide in a sentence which was pleasing to the Authoress; but would now and then insert a speech which she thought became not her. Three Epic Poems were published, at intervals between these: "The Maid of Arragon," the scene of which is laid in Spain during the incursions of the Moors; her imagination therein sends out the Christian Bishops, at the head of the Troops, the Cross in one hand and the Sword in the other, as in reality they have been seen in the present day; "The Scottish Village," and "The Siege of Acre."—In the different characters of daughter, wife, and mother, Mrs. Cowley's conduct was indeed most exemplary. Her manners were lively and unassuming; her countenance was peculiarly animated and expressive; but there was nothing about her of that style which sometimes indicates the *Writer*. The most incontrovertible proof that her manners were pleasing is, the estimation in which her memory is held by all who had, in so many directions, the happiness of her acquaintance. This remembrance will draw tears from the eyes of many; young women in particular, amongst whom she had many fervent attachments. The general tenor of her life was by no means theatrical; at the Theatres, but to oblige others by accompanying them, she was never seen; frequently, for years together, she was not there at all. Though public as a GENIUS, yet, private as a WOMAN, she wore her laurels gracefully veiled. In the course of the last ten years, she wrote two or three slight Poems, in friendship with the families of Lady Carew, Lady Duntze, Mrs. Wood, and other Ladies in her neighbourhood, which probably are yet extant. Nothing remained with her but two MSS.; the first, written in the close of the last year, without rising from the table, at which she had received an "Elegy on Lord Nelson," by a Clergyman of her neighbourhood,

Her Poem thus commenced:

"Mercy! what NELSON's Ghost again!
Why not run back to BLENHEIM's Plain,
And dig a Hero from its turf,
Or call brave HOSIER from the surf;
Or JOHN o' GAUNT raise up once more,
Or our Third EDWARD's name restore?"

And then, telling him that the creative POET should *lead* public attention, directs it to the Family of Braganza, on its voyage to the Brazils; draws a picture of the probable progress there of European arts; of Christian knowledge. The compliment paid Nelson in these six lines, which but appear to pass him over, the Reader's taste will perceive more than equals the result of many a long poem published to celebrate him. He is at once placed, *above* all praise, amidst our Country's acknowledged Heroes. The other, signed "A School Boy," on pretence of its being composed by one, was written but a few weeks before her death, and given to the Sexton of the Parish, whose little property was destroyed in the late floods. It describes the man's efforts, whilst his cottage was overwhelmed; its consequences, &c.; and claims a subscription for one who would not directly beg. The List of Subscriptions begins with that of "The School Boy;" and quickly more than restored *his* property who was so soon to assist in the funeral of his Benefactress.—Mrs. Cowley latterly declined visits, except those of Ladies, at her own house, on Monday mornings; it was a working party (at which sometimes forty were present), for the

the benefit of distressed married women. Though not actually ill, she had, for a considerable time, been conscious of rather quickly approaching death; she looked forward to it with a cheerfulness that can never have been surpassed. She had, through every part of her life, without cant, been deeply religious; Prayers, written by her at twelve years of age, were many years kept, by those whose preservation was praise. She had never in her life been seriously ill, but had considerable dread of a long-continued death-bed sickness; and had frequently wished even for sudden death, rather than be sensible of gradual decay. She expired, without a struggle, in the fullest possession of her mental powers, after having been only one day confined to her room.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF THE LATE MISS SEWARD.

Anna Seward was the daughter of the late Rev. Thomas Seward, rector of Eyam, in Derbyshire, prebendary of Salisbury, and canon-residentiary of Lichfield. Mr. Seward had graceful manners, great hilarity of spirit, and active benevolence. His poetic talents were by no means inconsiderable; and he studied with discriminating taste, and, in their original languages, the Greek, Latin, and English Bards. He was known to the World of Letters as chief Editor of Beaumont and Fletcher's Plays, published in the year 1750; also as author of a learned and ingenious tract on the Conformity between Paganism and Popery, much celebrated in its day, though now out of print. To Dodsley's Collection he sent a few elegant little poems, which may be found late in the second volume, extending to its close *. At the village of Eyam, situated amongst the highest of the Peak mountains, Mr. Seward passed the first eight years of his marriage. In the second his eldest daughter, the subject of this memoir, was born. She had several sisters, and one brother, but all died in their infancy, except the second daughter, who lived till she was 19, and then died on the eve of her nuptials. In Miss Seward's seventh year her family removed from Eyam to Lichfield; and in her thirteenth they became inhabitants of the Bishop's Palace, which remained her home to her last hour. Mrs. Seward, who died at 66†, in the year 1780, was a woman of strong sense, and had possessed extreme beauty, a large portion of which she retained to her latest hour. Without taste for literary pursuits herself, she had never encouraged them in her daughters. For the delight they mutually took in books, they were indebted to their father's early instruction. Fancying that he saw the dawn of poetic genius in his eldest girl, he amused himself with its culture, though not from any idea or desire that she should ever become an authoress. Her ear for poetic recitation, in which he himself was remarkably excellent, inspired the pleasure he felt to nurse her in the lap of the Muses. At three years old, before she could read, he had taught her to lisp the Allegro of Milton; and in her ninth she was enabled to speak by rote the three first books of the "Paradise Lost," with that variety of accent necessary to give grace and effect to the manly harmonies of that poem. Miss Seward has herself remarked, "that its sublime images, the alternate grandeur and beauty of its numbers, perpetually filled her infant eyes with tears of delight, while she performed the parental task, by daily committing a portion of them to memory." It has been already observed, that Miss Seward's progress in the composition of verse met the chillness of maternal discouragement; and her father, as she grew up to womanhood, was induced to withdraw the animating welcome he had given her early Muse. Thus repressed, she cast away, during some years, her own poetic lyre, or at least awakened it only at short and seldom-returning intervals, devoting much of her time to fancied needle-works, and the gay amusements of her juvenile companions. Nothing could restrain, however, the ardour she felt to peruse, with discriminating attention, the writings of our finest Poets. Miss Seward's productions were confined to the perusal of her more intimate friends, till she became accidentally acquainted with the late Lady Miller, of Bath-Easton, by whose persuasion she was induced to write for the poetic institution of that villa, and to become a candidate for its myrtle wreath: she obtained it repeatedly. The prize-poems were published and adopted from the Bath-Easton volume into other public prints, with the names of the authors; and thus the Rubicon was passed. Early the next year, 1780, her Elegy on Capt. Cook was given to the world, with an Ode to the Sun subjoined, on the bright unwintered year 1779. These poems meeting a flattering reception, she was encouraged to lament the cruel fate of her gallant and amiable friend, Major André. Her Monody on him,

* By mistake they were printed anonymously. These poems commence with "The Female Right to Literature," written at Florence, and sent from thence to Miss Pratt, afterwards Lady Camden, the "Athenia" of the verse. To that succeed some lines on Shakspeare's monument at Stratford.

† Miss Seward also died at the same age.

him, and also her Elegy on Capt. Cook, involving a series of events the most important in the lives of their heroes, formed a new species of funeral song. Doctor Darwin used to tell her, she was the inventress of epic elegy. In 1782 appeared her poem to the memory of Lady Miller, who died during the July of the preceding year, in the meridian of her days. In 1784 she published the poetical novel intituled "Louisa," which is perhaps the most popular of all her compositions; and in 1787 her "Epic Ode on the return of General Eliott from Gibraltar." These, with her "Llangollen Vale, and other Poems," in 1790, the "Life of Darwin," in 1806, and contributions to Mr. Urban and to other periodical publications, form, we believe, the whole of her printed works. As an Authoress, few women have exhibited more strength of intellect, or more genuine delicacy of taste, than Miss Seward. Her poetry is particularly distinguished by beauty of imagery, and vigour of sentiment; yet we do not totally acquit it from the charge of occasional affectation. Her Life of Dr. Darwin cannot but be accurate, from her intimate acquaintance with that great character; and is rendered peculiarly interesting from the literary circle at Lichfield, which she has delineated with great spirit and fidelity. In private life Miss Seward was much respected: her friends were very numerous, and they composed no small part of the virtue and genius of the times. We are informed that Miss Seward has bequeathed her manuscripts, published and unpublished, with an hundred pounds, to Walter Scott, esq. the author of "Marmion;" and her vast collection of letters from and to the most eminent literary characters of her age, to Mr. Constable the bookseller, who, we believe, is to select and publish two volumes of them annually. The remainder of her income, with the exception of some handsome legacies, she leaves to her relations by her father's side.

ACCOUNT OF THE LIFE AND WRITINGS OF MR. JAMES MORISON.

Died, at Perth, in Scotland, on *Feb.* 20, Mr. James Morison, an eminent literary character. He was born there on Dec. 13, 1762; and soon distinguished himself by the rapid progress he made in the various branches of Literature. He was particularly attentive to the instructions of Mr. J. Cant, his relation, and author of the "History of Perth," and Notes on Gaul's Gabions. His father was a respectable bookseller and postmaster in Perth. After Mr. M. had been some time in his father's shop, he removed to Mr. Coke's of Leith, where he abode about two years, and returned to his father's at Perth. On the 13th of December 1778 (the very day on which he became *sixteen* years of age) he married a daughter of Mr. Thomas Mitchel, writer in Perth, by whom he had several children. Mrs. M. died in 1789; and on Dec. 20, 1790, he was married to his present disconsolate widow, who is left with many children. His last illness commenced by a severe colic, and stoppage in his bowels, which led to an inflammation. His sufferings were great indeed; but the Gospel was a balm to his mind. After six or seven weeks close confinement, he was taken from his distressed family and friends on Monday evening, Feb. 20, aged 46. About the year 1795, Mr. M. on publishing an edition of Bp. Newton on the Prophecies, wrote an Appendix on the Signs of the Times, which was added to that work. Some friends published this small tract separately, under the title of "A Conclusion to Bp. Newton and Dr. Gill on the Prophecies." About the same time his speculative mind led him to engage in some important concerns, some of which proved very unfortunate. His talents as an orator and writer were so far beyond the general lot of mankind, that his friends often lamented he should occupy his time so much in publishing other men's works. In 1801, a number of charges were brought by the Presbytery against Mr. Imrie on some important doctrines, which made such an impression on Mr. M's mind, that he addressed the defendant, through the medium of the press, in a most singular Letter; in which, with his usual energy, he pointed out some distinctions in the sufferings of the Messiah, and the ordinance of the Supper, very different to the commonly-received notions. Indeed, his public discourses, as well as his writings, were principally on points of doctrine, or in illustration of dark passages of Scripture. In this respect he was similar to Mr. W. Jones of Nayland, whose writings he greatly esteemed. But it may be proper to add, that Mr. M. was always a Dissenter, and of that class called Independent; at the same time his opinions were peculiarly his own, and very different to the Dissenters in general. About 1803 he commenced a course of Lectures on "The Doctrines of Revelation consistent with the Doctrines of Nature;" in which he opposed those Infidels who may be called the Votaries of Nature. He shewed that the Doctrines of Revelation soar above Nature's Laws; yet Nature herself is a most powerful supporter of Christianity. "Infidelity," says he, "has ten thousand tongues; every new day produces a new artifice, to delude the human mind; and, strange as many may think, in so doing, to fulfil these very Scriptures which they are labouring to overthrow. Modern Infidelity ignorantly

ignorantly and foolishly exults in her researches into Nature, tampering with the very weapon which is capable of wounding herself—and that *mortally.*" It is much to be regretted, that only the first lecture was published, probably for want of encouragement. It is said he wrote a MS. on the Signs of the Times, which was disposed of to a Bookseller in London; but, previous to its publication, he withdrew it, from an idea that the freedom he had used in pointing out the accomplishment of the Prophecies in the present day, might be considered as a species of vanity. A political event, announced in the newspapers at the same time, increased that impression upon his mind. As to the interpretation of the Apocalypse, he quite differed from Mede in the outline which that learned man had drawn, and which has been so much followed by succeeding Commentators. His views on that book appear to have coincided more with those of Mr. Woodhouse, archdeacon of Salop, who has published a new Translation of the Apocalypse with explanatory Notes. In 1806, Mr. M. published a pamphlet containing "Remarks on Covenanting, and an Inquiry into the Scriptural Meaning of the Word Covenant." In opposition to those who consider the Divine Covenant as a contract or agreement betwixt two or more parties, requiring certain terms of each, he boldly contended that the Covenant with Noah was a *gracious godlike* PROMISE OF MERCY, *granted, disposed, bequeathed, covenanted to him, and his latest descendant that shall breathe on the earth, in that sovereign way, which it becomes the Giver of all Good to bestow his loving kindness on guilty man.* "If the Covenant of old," says he, "was a bargain, requiring terms, so must the Gospel be." A very angry reply was soon published to this; but, as it abounded in ugly epithets more than argument, little notice was taken of it, except in a note annexed to "An Inquiry into the Nature of Vowing and Swearing under the Old Testament, intended as a Supplement to the former Pamphlet." In this, he observes that the word Covenant was not introduced into the Scriptures in the sense in which that word is commonly used till about the fifth century. Encyc. Brit. XVIII. p. 444. In the same year he published a very valuable work, in two volumes, 8vo, called "Bibliotheca Sacra." As a Dictionary of the Bible, it is, as usual, in many respects, a compilation, nearly upon the same plan as Brown's; but in this work most of the important doctrinal and typical articles are of his own composition. This was succeeded, in 1807, by "An Introductory Key to the Scriptures;" which was published in six six-penny numbers, and extended to the end of Leviticus. This very extraordinary production sufficiently evinces the extent of his biblical knowledge. His friends lament much that his numerous avocations and domestic distresses occasioned great interruptions to the continuance of this singular work. It is understood that the MS. does not reach through the Book of Numbers. His object was, to prove that the Old Testament exhibited, as in a mirror, the glory of the person and work of Christ. That the infidel and despiser of the Old Testament have only found their shafts of enmity and ridicule successful from ignorance and error. Speaking of the Book of Genesis, he says, "Keep CHRIST AND HIM CRUCIFIED out of view, and there scarcely can be conceived a single reason for its having a place in the sacred Volume; consider HIM as the great object in all recorded in it, and this book may be regarded as a precious repository indeed. That glorious truth, on which the hopes of guilty man has depended in all ages, is indeed the INTRODUCTORY KEY to this storehouse, which, like the precious stone, sparkles with refulgence whatever way you turn it." He gives a very different view of that memorable prophecy of Jacob, about the coming of Shiloh, to other Commentators; and perhaps the best illustration of the plagues of Egypt ever published. He shews, that these judgments fell upon the things the Egyptians held most sacred. "The benign approach of the frog led them to worship him as the god of plenty: that approach they found to be a loathsome curse. Those *monsters* (not *flies*) supposed to concentrate the united virtues of different animals, they found now to be so truly a curse, that Pharaoh had to intercede with Moses for their removal. Their ones —and cattle, from whose godlike power they expected protection, were demonstrated to be so truly *feeble*, that in an instant they died under the all-powerful hand of Jehovah," &c. The attentive Reader cannot fail to observe the coincidence of the Egyptian plagues with those of Antichrist, foretold in the Book of Revelation. The Abanus, Isis, or Hammon of Egypt, were not more stupidly absurd than the Saints of the Roman Calendar; and at this hour, the cup of antichristian plagues is far exhausted. "Come out of her, my people." As to the Jews borrowing of the Egyptians, which the Infidels have made so much noise about, Mr. M. remarks, that "Israel was directed to ask, not *borrow*, the vessels which were sacred in Egypt, for their worship; and what a wonderful miracle was it! God gave them favour in the sight of the Egyptians, and they gave them freely such things as they *required.*" We repeat, that this was a miracle more wonderful than any which preceded it! In 1808, Mr. M. entered into a controversy with a Solicitor of Edinburgh,

Edinburgh, on the subject of Assurance; which he did not live to finish; and his opponent died a few months before him. At the same time Mr. M. announced his intentions of addressing the Baptists, who are now making rapid progress in Scotland, as well as the North of England. He was very steady in the defence of infant baptism; yet considered the validity of anti-christian baptism as untenable. As a champion for the doctrines of Sovereign Grace, his friends fear they "ne'er shall see his like again." It is a most singular trait in Mr. M. that, in matters of business, he was very absent and forgetful; yet, when in the pulpit, he seemed to remember every circumstance recorded in Scripture. He never used notes; and in his public discourses he generally occupied one hour, but frequently resumed the subject. His language was so correct, his voice so melodious, his action so graceful, and his ideas so luminous, that even his enemies acknowledged his gigantic powers as a public speaker.

P. 277. F. E. March, esq. and Mr. Fitzgerald are the same person; Miss Jordan and Miss Ford ditto: the former the natural son of Lord Henry Fitzgerald; the latter the natural daughter of the late Sir Richard Ford.

P. 280. The late Count Cobentzel, Minister of State, &c. &c. died of a dropsy, at the age of 56 years. He was famous in consequence of the treaties which he had signed, and of the important negotiations with which he had been charged. His indifferent health had compelled him, since the month of December 1805, to retire from public business. He was born at Brussels, Nov. 21, 1753; and commenced, in 1772, his political career under the Minister Count de Pergen. Two years after, he was named Minister Plenipotentiary Extraordinary to the Court of Denmark; in 1777, to that of Prussia. He was recalled at the epoch of the War of the Bavarian Succession, and was destined to negotiate the Peace of Teschen; but a sickness with which he was afflicted prevented him. In the same year he was named Minister from Austria to Petersburg. On his return to Vienna, after the signing of the Preliminaries of Leoben, he concluded, in 1797, the Treaty of Campo Formio; and in the month of December in the same year, the Military Convention at Radstock, with the Emperor of France. After the conferences of Seltz he returned to Petersburg. On the 9th of February, 1801, he concluded the Peace of Luneville; and filled, in the month of December following, the places of Directory Minister of State and Conferences and Vice-chancellor of State for Foreign Affairs.

P. 282. Mrs. Michell (not Mitchell) was the daughter of the Rev. Francis Reade, of Bedford. See an account of her husband (by whom she had sixteen children) in vol. LIX. p. 1055.

P. 282. Sir Philip Monnoux, bart. was the son of the Sir P. M. here described; he died in his 38th year, and without a Will. Being a single man, his property, subject to his mother's jointure, comes equally to his four sisters: 1. — the widow of the late Sir John Payne, bart.; 2. —— unmarried; 3. —— married to Richard Francklin, esq. lately captain of the East India Company's ship Royal Charlotte; 4. —— unmarried.

Pp. 297–301. We are happy to learn that, on the application of three friends of the late Lieut.-gen. Villettes, the Dean and Chapter of Westminster have consented that a monument should be placed to the memory of that much-lamented Officer near the monument of his late friend the Hon. Sir C. Stuart. The ingenious Mr. Westmacott is employed as the sculptor; and the following inscription is to be engraved on the marble:

"Sacred to the memory of
Lieut.-gen. WILLIAM-ANNE VILLETTES,
(second son of Arthur Villettes, Esq. his Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary at the Court of Turin, and to the Helvetic Cantons,) who, during a period of 33 years, rendered essential service to his Country at Toulon, in Corsica, at Malta, and in many other places. In consideration of these services he was appointed Colonel of the 64th Regiment of Infantry, and Lieutenant-governor and Commander of the Forces in Jamaica; but, while engaged in a tour of military inspection in that island, he was seized with a fever, and died near Port Antonio, on the 13th of July, 1808, aged 54 years.—A worthy member of society was thus taken from the Publick; a valuable officer was lost to the King's Service; and the Island of Jamaica was deprived of a man well calculated to promote its happiness and prosperity. His residence there was indeed short; yet his manly but mild virtues, his dignified but affable deportment, and his firm but conciliating conduct, had secured him the confidence and esteem of the whole Community.

The sculptur'd marble shall dissolve in dust, [away;
And fame, and wealth, and honours, pass
Not such the triumphs of the good and just,
Not such the glories of eternal day."

BIRTHS.

LATELY, Lady Waterpark, a daughter.
At Harwood-house, Yorkshire, the lady of the Hon. Henry Lascelles, a daugh.
The wife of William Cavendish, esq. M.P. for Derby, a daughter.

The

The wife of Thomas Buckler Lethbridge, esq. M.P. for Somersetshire, a daughter.

At Woolhampton-house, the lady of Lord Arthur Somerset, a son.

In Charles-str. Berkeley-squ. the wife of Wm. Sturges Bourne, esq. M.P. a daughter.

In Seymour-street, the wife of Charles Taylor, esq. M.P. for Wells, a daughter.

At Teignmouth, Devon, the Hon. Mrs. Kennedy, two daughters.

March 17. At Garendon-park, Leicester, Mrs. Charles March-Phillipps, a son.

19. In Gloucester-place, Mary-le-Bone, the wife of the Rev. Robert Twiss, a son.

At Great Yarmouth, the wife of Captain Robert Campbell, of his Majesty's ship Nassau, a son.

21. At Doveridge-hall, Derbyshire, Lady Waterpark, a daughter.

22. At Edlington-grove, Lincolnshire, the wife of R. S. Short, esq. a son.

25. In York-street, the lady of the Hon. E. J. Turnour, a daughter.

27. The wife of M. Gilmore, esq. of Finsbury-square, a son.

30. At Upton, Essex, the wife of John-Henry Pelly, esq. a son.

At Kentish-town, the wife of John Idle, esq. a daughter.

April 2. In Gloucester-place, the wife of Charles Hulse, esq. eldest son of Sir Edward H. bart. a son and heir.

At Queen's Elm, Lady Elizabeth Brickendon, a son.

3. In Clifford-street, the wife of G. B. Mainwaring, esq. a daughter.

4. At Panton-house, Lincolnshire, the wife of Edmund Turnor, esq. a son.

At his seat, at Hooton, Cheshire, the lady of Sir Thomas Stanley, bart. a son.

6. In Portman-squ. the lady of Sir John Johnstone, bart. of Westerhall, a daughter.

7. At Grange, the seat of John Lister Kaye, esq. Lady Amelia Kaye, a daughter.

8. The wife of Philip Francis, esq. a daughter.

12. The wife of James Coppinger, esq. of Devonshire-square, a son.

13. In Stratford-place, Mary-le-Bone, the Hon. Mrs. Pelham, a son.

15. At Barham-court, Kent, the wife of Samuel Tyssen, esq. of Narborough-hall, Norfolk, a daughter.

The wife of Philip-Thomas Wykham, esq. of Thame-park, Oxon, a son.

16. At the house of her father (Sir William Curtis), at Southgate, Middlesex, the wife of H. C. Adams, esq. of Ansty-hall, Warwickshire, a son.

At Lauriston-lodge, in Scotland, the wife of Gen. F. Dundas, a son.

20. At Edinburgh, the wife of Major St. Paul, a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

LATELY, at Beminster, Dorsetshire, the Rev. William-Rose Holden, M.A. fellow of Worcester college, Oxford, to Miss Ereleigh, of Beminster.

M. Lolan, esq. of Lincoln's-inn, barrister at law, to the youngest daughter of the late Lancelet Brunwin, esq.

Lieut.-col. Dashwood, son of Charles-Vere D. esq. of Stanford-hall, Notts, to Anna-Maria Shipley, second daughter of the Dean of St. Asaph.

At Gloucester, Sir Edward Synge, bart. to Miss Welch, neice of Noah Hill Neale, esq. of Gloucester.

At Clifton, Rev. Robert Hoare, to Miss Purefoy, daughter of the late Wm. P. esq.

At Southampton, Capt. Harvey, of the 18th Light Dragoons, to Lady Honoria Woodgate, eldest daughter of the Earl of Cavan, and widow of the late Capt. Woodgate.

Rev. Mr. Baldwyn, of Corpus Christi college, Cambridge, to Miss A. Riggs, ninth daughter of Henry R. esq. of Eastbourn cottage, Sussex.

Rev. William Perry, to Harriet, second daughter of the late Richard Finch, esq. of Headington, Oxford.

At Wrexham, the Rev. T. Roberts, canon of Bangor cathedral, and eldest son of the late Archdeacon of Merioneth, to Miss Owen, daughter of the late Rev. Edward O. rector of Llantwrog, Denbighshire.

At Bath, the Rev. B. Cracknell, M.A. of Weymouth, to the only daughter and heiress of the late William Phillips, esq. of Devonshire-buildings.

Walter Vavasour, esq. of Rochdale, to Miss Frances Vavasour, second daughter of Walter V. esq. of Heath.

In Northamptonshire, Chevalier Denival, one of the knights of the antient order of St. Louis, in France, to Miss Amelia Philpot, with a fortune of 12,000l.

G. R. Holme, esq. of Clapham, to Miss Burn, of Lincoln's-inn-fields.

March 6. Capt. Francis French Staunton, of the Bombay Military Establishment, to Miss Neeld, eldest daughter of Joseph N. esq.

9. Samuel Stevens, esq. of Clare, Suffolk, to Miss Warner, of Dulwich, Surrey.

James-William Morrison, esq. of his Majesty's Mint, to Jane, only daughter of the Rev. John Simpson, of Hemsworth, Yorkshire.

13. Thomas Brooks, esq. of Great George-street, Westminster, to Mrs. West, relict of Thomas W. esq. of Gay-str. Bath.

14. At Bosherston, Pembrokeshire, Humphrey Jones, esq. of Garthmill-hall, Montgomeryshire, to Anne, second daughter of the Rev. John Jones, rector of Bosherston and Johnston cum Steinton, co. Pembroke.

16. At St. Mary-le-Bone, Samuel Chatfield, esq. of Cooper's-row, to Miss Letitia Lewis, daughter of William L. esq. of Berners-street.

21. James

21. James Popplewell, R. N. to Maria-Anne, eldest daughter of Capt. Saltwell, of Halsted, Essex, and in the East India Company's Service.

23. Capt. Gilbert Heathcote, R. N. youngest son of Sir William H. bart. of Hursley, Hants, to Anne, youngest daughter of Mrs. Lyell, of Southampton.

Capt. Henry Bellingham, of the Bengal army, to Miss Henrietta-Elizabeth Cruden.

25. Henry Brandon, esq. of Aldersgate-street, to Sarah, eldest daughter of Henry Woodthorpe, esq. of Guildhall.

26. A. B. Grenville, M.D. surgeon of the Royal Navy, to Miss Kerr, of the Portsmouth Theatre.

28. At Eye, Suffolk, L. B. Sapie, esq. to Miss Sewell.

29. At Southampton, Capt. Baird, of the Guards, to Miss Dixon, daughter of T. D. esq. formerly in the East India Company's Service.

30. Josiah Hodgson, esq. of Burgh, near Carlisle, to the only daughter of Richard Barker, esq. of Tavistock-str. Bedford-squ.

April 3. At Lady Don's, in George-square, Edinburgh, Capt. Thomas Fozziott Baugh, R. N. to Mary, daughter of the late Francis Scott, esq.

4. Mr. Robins, surgeon, of Tottenham-court-road, to Miss Lloyd.

Thomas Hamilton Miller, esq. of Dalswinton, Dumfries-shire, to Mary-Anne, eldest daughter of Col. Ram, M.P. for the county of Wexford, Ireland.

J. G. Pohlman, esq. to Anne, youngest daughter of the late Robert Williams, esq. of Lamb's Conduit-street.

5. At Devizes, Wilts, Major George Evans, major of brigade to the Forces in the Portsmouth District, to Miss Spalding, only child of Dr. S. physician of that place.

6. James Hance, esq. of West-square, Surrey, to the eldest daughter of Mr. Joseph Savage, of Kingsland, surgeon.

Stanier Ponten, esq. to Miss Harriet Saltren Willett, daughter of the late Augustus Saltren W. esq. of Port-hill, Devon.

At Calne, Wilts, the Rev. C. Phillott, student of Christ Church, Oxford, and rector of Kingston-Deverill, Wilts, to Frances, only daughter of Francis Pender, esq. Rear-admiral of the White, and of Hardenhuish-house, in the same county.

9. Thomas Erskine Sutherland, esq. of Edinburgh, to Miss Highley, of Fleet-street.

10. Edward Jeffries Esdaile, esq. eldest son of Wm. E. esq. of Clapham common, to Eliza, only daughter of Clement Drake, esq. of Taunton, Somerset.

At Whitehall, by the Bishop of Norwich, Lord Gardner, to the Hon. Charlotte Smith, daughter of Lord Carrington.

Rev. Robert Crosby, M. A. to Miss Middleton, of Ripley, Surrey, only daughter of the late Capt. Thomas M. of R. N.

11. Mr. Wm. Griffith, of Smithfield, to Mrs. Bickerstaff, of Islington.

Mr. B. Jackson, draper, of Leicester, to Miss Price, daughter of Mr. P. proprietor of the Leicester Journal.

12. At Pancras, William Berkeley, esq. of Billiter-square, to Lucy-Frederica, you. daughter and co-heiress of John-Richard Comyns, esq. late of Hylands, Essex.

13. Josiah Hodgson, esq. of Burgh, near Carlisle, to Miss Barker, only daughter of Rd. B. esq. of Tavistock-str. Bedford-squ.

James Bush, esq. of Hertford, to Miss Panter, of Old Palace-yard.

Spurgeon Farer, esq. of Cole Brayfield, Bucks, to Mrs. Mitford, relict of the late Capt. Henry M. of R. N. and daughter of the Hon. David Anstruther, of Huntsmore park, Bucks.

At Cambridge, Samuel Fiske, esq. of Saffron Walden, to Lettice, eldest daugh. of the late Wm. Roberts, esq. of Cambridge.

15. Mr. George Knowles, to Miss Head, both of Merton, Surrey.

Rev. James Dods, vicar of Almondsbury, to Mary, eldest daughter of the Rev. G. Swayne, rector of Dyrham, and vicar of Pucklechurch.

16. At Walthamstow, Essex, Mr. E. J. Keyser, to Miss E. P. Salomons.

17. At Stonham, Suffolk, John Wright, esq. of Kilverstone-lodge, Norfolk, to Miss Rose, daughter of the late Rev. F. R. rector of Broughton and Draughton, Northampt.

18. At Froome, Rev. Theophilus Prosser, master of the Grammar-school there, to the second daughter of Edward Newport, esq. of Keyford-house, near Froome.

20. At Camberwell, in Surrey, Dr. Whitter, of Worthing, Sussex, to Miss Curteis, daughter of William C. esq.

21. Foster Cunliffe, esq. to the Hon. Miss Crewe, only daughter of Lord Crewe.

22. John Geere Jones, esq. of Mark-lane, to Frances, second daughter of Samuel Brent, esq. of Greenland-dock.

24. At St. Anne's, Westminster, John Trotter, esq. son of James T. esq. of Horton-place, Surrey, to Maria, fifth daughter of John Perkins, esq. of Pendill-court, in the same county.

25. Mr. William Armistead, of Islington, to Elizabeth, second daughter of the late Rev. Richard Godfrey, vicar of Poslingford, Suffolk.

DEATHS.

1808. *Dec.*... IN the Mediterranean, aged 14, John Toppin, midshipman on-board the Pomone, of 40 guns, Captain Barrie, and son of Capt. Toppin, of Newcastle. He was killed by a shot from a battery on Cape Sicil. The following extract of a letter from Capt. Barrie shews, that, had he lived, he would have done honour to the Country in whose service he so nobly fell: "I know it will alleviate the sorrow of an old Soldier to learn that, though his son is dead, he fell in action whilst

whilst gallantly performing his duty. I had directed the Pomone's boats to be prepared to cut off part of a French convoy becalmed under Cape Sicil; while the boats were getting ready, the youth's zeal to distinguish himself induced him to contrive to get on-board one of them (for, being a young sailor, he was not yet appointed to any boat). The unfortunate catastrophe of his first essay is sincerely lamented by me and his shipmates; for his good qualities had endeared him to us all."

Dec. 31. In Moldavia, of his wounds, Captain Julien Baron de Balmont, son-in-law of Baron de Beaufort.

1809. *Feb.* 5. At Surinam, Mrs. J. J. Bonn.

12. At Vienna, the Archduke John Nepomuck, youngest son of the Emperor of Austria. He was born Aug. 27, 1805.

16. James-Frederick Waugh, esq. son of the late Joseph W. esq. of Dowgate-hill.

22. At Lisbon, in his 20th year, of a rapid decline, occasioned by cold and fatigue in the campaign in Portugal and Spain, John Jones Bishop, esq. lieutenant in the 36th Foot, and eldest son of John Rees B. esq. of Dollygarreg, Carmarthen.

March . . . . . William Beecroft, gent. of Market-Deeping, Lincolnshire.

At Gedney Clerk's hall, near Spalding, of hydrophobia, Mr. Watts, farmer. He had been bitten by a rabid animal four months ago, and every precaution was in vain taken to prevent the fatal catastrophe.

At Southampton, suddenly, by the bursting of a blood-vessel, Mrs. Carney, wife of Captain C.

At Longlands, near Holkham, Mr. Edmund Wright, near 30 years farming-steward to Thomas-William Coke, esq. M. P. for Norfolk.

At Knowsley-hall, Lancashire, aged 67, Mrs. Browne, 45 years housekeeper in the family of Lord Derby.

At his seat, Brynbela, in Denbighshire, Gabriel Piozzi, esq. husband of Mrs. P. the once justly-celebrated Mrs Thrale.

At Market-Rasen, co. Lincoln, aged 77, Mrs. Allington.

At Gainsborough, in his 90th year, Mr. Kennington.

At Spridlington, aged 95, Mr. George Grantham, an honest, inoffensive man; who had been 62 years clerk and sexton of that parish, performing the duties of the office till within the last two months; and had married five wives, all of that parish, over whose several graves he had devoutly said Amen!

Aged 22, of a typhus fever, Mr. Samuel Hall, youngest son of the late Mr. John H. merchant, of Lincoln.

In Guy's Hospital, John or William Cumming, an American seaman. While in France in 1799, seeing some itinerant jugglers pretend to swallow knives, he was induced, in a moment of intoxication, to do the same in reality, and actually swallowed *four* clasp knives, such as sailors commonly use; all of which he got rid of in a few days, without much inconvenience. Six years afterwards he performed another feat of the kind at Boston, by swallowing *fourteen* of different sizes; by these, however, he was much disordered, but recovered in the Infirmary at Charlestown, near Boston, where the knives are preserved. Being captured on-board an American ship, by his Majesty's frigate Isis, in the latter end of 1805, he entered the British Service; and, having boasted of his former exploits, he was unfortunately prevailed on to gratify idle curiosity, by swallowing *seventeen* on two successive days. He was immediately seized with violent pains, incessant retching, and other alarming symptoms, requiring the aid of the surgeon, under whose care he remained for eighteen months from that time, when he was discharged as unserviceable. He was twice in Guy's Hospital, under Dr. Babington, in 1807; and was again admitted in 1808, by Dr. Curry, under whose care he continued for the last seven months of his life; the whole of that time being passed in almost constant pain, and progressive wasting, until the end of March 1809, when he died. On examining the body after death, *fourteen* knife-blades and a number of back-springs were found in his stomach; all of them much corroded, and some nearly dissolved. A brass button, and part of the lining of a silver knife, were scarcely affected; but the horn handles and iron linings of the other knives were either dissolved, or had been passed downwards. The immediate cause of his death was the back spring of a large clasp knife, which had penetrated through the intestines into the cavity of the belly. Two other back-springs had got down still lower, and were fixed across the gut, so as to be felt by the finger. Though the blades and back-springs found in the stomach were extremely ragged and sharp, yet this organ was not penetrated by them in any part; and what is still more surprising, he could bear considerable pressure there, and at times took food with appetite. Cumming was remembered to have been in Charlestown Hospital in 1805, by a gentleman from Boston, now in London; and if any doubt could remain after the inspection of the body, his exploit on-board the Isis at Portsmouth has been confirmed in the fullest manner by Captain Ommany, the commander, and Dr. Lara, of Portsea, who was surgeon of that ship. The knives, as taken out of the stomach, with the stomach itself, are preserved at Guy's Hospital; and it is understood that Dr. Curry is drawing up a complete history of the whole case, to be laid before the

the publick either in the Philosophical Transactions or some other periodical work. Many of the knives he swallowed were *four* inches long, and one inch and a quarter across the widest part of the blade and handle.

March 1. In Villa-place, Bathwick, Mr. Charles Fox, late of Bristol; a man of distinguished abilities and rare acquirements.

At Edmonthorpe, Rutland, in his 95th year, Samuel Peers.—In the course of the last six months the following five old inhabitants of that parish have also died; viz. Mrs. Pawlet, aged 90; Anne Hall, aged 77; Mrs. Faulkner, aged 84; Mrs. Barlow, aged 84; and Mr. Barlow, aged 80.

At Newark, Notts, Mrs. Mary Pocklington; in whom the poor have lost a valuable friend, and the various benevolent institutions in the neighbourhood a liberal though unostentatious contributor.

2. In his 62d year, Mr. John Terry, surgeon and apothecary, of York, and one of the Common Council of that corporation.

3. At Islington, Mrs. Anne Scott.

Mr. Thomas Hockley, of Little Earl-street, Seven Dials.

4. At Colchester, Mrs. Anne C. Dudley, relict of the late Mr. Samuel D. of Wendlebury, Oxfordshire.

At Spalding, in consequence of falling into a copper of boiling ale-wort whereby he was scalded to death, Samuel Allen, a young man, lately married, and fixed in the Bell public-house there.

At Bury, in his 79th year, the Rev. Fred. Barnwell, rector of Stanningfield, Suffolk.

5. Much and deservedly regretted by all who knew her, Mrs. Rogers, wife of Capt. R. of Antron-lodge, near Helston, Cornwall, daughter of the late Major Oldham, of the East India Company's service, and niece to Wm. Oldham, esq. of Leicester.

6. At his mother's house, in S. Wales, Maurice Bisset, esq. R. N. and nephew to Walter Bagenal, esq. M. P.

7. At Auchhadown, in his 71st year, Major John Grant.

8. In Colchester-street, Whitechapel, Mr. John Tew, many years an inhabitant of that parish and its vicinity. His benevolence and integrity did honour to his condition, and commanded the greatest esteem of all to whom he was known, either by business or friendly acquaintance.

At Wapping-wall, in his 70th year, Nathaniel Allen, esq.

John Morgan, gent. of Cathay, Bristol.

At Montorne, Dorsetshire, Lieutenant K. Digby, of the Royal Horse Artillery.

9. Mrs. Pearson, wife of Mr. John P. of Clapton, Middlesex.

At Clapham, Surrey, in her 73d year, Mrs. Elizabeth Thornton-Astell, relict of the late William Thornton A. esq. of that place, and of Everton, Bedfordshire.

At Sheerness, Kent, Miss P. Williams, daughter of the late Mr. Williams, of Mount-row, Lambeth (see vol. LXXVII. p. 988), and sister of John Williams, esq. clerk of the Cheque at Sheerness, whose infant daughter died a short time before.

In his 24th year, Edward Jones, esq. son of the late James J. esq. merchant, of Bristol.

10. At Harrow-weald farm, near Stanmore, Middlesex, Mr. Jeremiah Steel, late of the Stock Exchange.

At his lodgings at Brighthelmstone, whither he went for the benefit of his health, and far advanced in years, Mr. Nicholas Clarke, many years door-keeper at the House of Lords. He was taken very ill whilst at dinner at Cuckfield, on his way to Brighthelmstone, on the 5th, but arrived there in the evening of that day.

In Grosvenor-street, after a long and painful illness, Mrs. Elizabeth Baker.

11. Mr. W. Brigg, partner in the house of Garrard and Co. Wood-street, Cheapside.

Mrs. Luck, wife of Mr. L. of Cornhill.

In St. Peter's-street, Canterbury, Benjamin Kelley, esq. formerly of St. John's college, Cambridge.

Serjeant Abraham M'Crow, of the 13th Light Dragoons; who, after having served his King and Country for 33 years, fell a victim to the typhus fever brought into the barracks at Truro, Cornwall, by a detachment of the 10th Light Dragoons, from Spain. He was buried with every military honour, attended to the grave by all the officers and men of his regiment, quartered at Truro.

12. At Middlebie, in Scotland, the Rev. Abraham Nivison, minister of that parish.

At the manse of Abernethy, in the 61st year of his age, and 35th of his ministry, the Rev. William Duncan.

At Billingborough, Lincolnshire, Mrs. Buckberry, wife of Mr. Thomas B.

At Loughton, in her 35th year, the wife of David Powell, esq.

Sarah, wife of Mr. Thomas Harrison, of St. Dunstan in the East.

13. At Bermondsey, of an inflammation on his lungs, Mr. W. K. Yeoland, partner in the house of Harrison and Yeoland, at Fountain stairs, Bermondsey.

At Castletown, in the Isle of Man, aged 76, Susannah, relict of the late Captain Robert Lightfoot.

At Edinburgh, John Campbell, esq. of Shawfield, M. P. for Rothsay, and husband of Lady Charlotte Campbell.

14. Miss Harford, only daughter of John Scandret H. esq. banker, of Bristol.

At Countesthorpe, co. Leicester, after a long illness, much respected by a large and numerous acquaintance, Mrs. Clowes.

15. Mrs. Latimer, wife of Richard L. esq. of Camberwell-grove, Surrey.

Aged

Aged 76, Mrs. Isabella Clarke, governess of the ladies boarding-school at Mansfield in Nottinghamshire.

At Abingdon, Berks, in her 25th year, Miss Elizabeth Tomkins, eldest daughter of W.T. esq. of that place.—Miss Hannah Tomkins, her sister, died about three weeks before, in her 21st year.

16. Aged 65, Mrs. Elverson, wife of Mr. William E. of Hinckley, co. Leicester.

At Stratton, near Cirencester, aged 75, the Rev. Clement Glynn, rector of Great Chatfield, Wilts.

At Great Bradley, Suffolk, the Rev. Mr. Creek; who had been schoolmaster there 87 years, had been blind 20, and was in the 111th year of his age.

Mr. Boyle, of Friday-street, Cheapside.

Mrs. Steward, of Dean's-yard, Westminst.

17. At Sevenoaks, Kent, John Martin, esq. surgeon. From the respectability of his private character he was received and esteemed in the highest circles; while to the poor he not only gratuitously dispensed his professional assistance, but frequently administered to their pecuniary necessities. His loss is deplored by his relatives and friends, and will be felt as a real calamity by many in the neighbourhood.

18. In his 57th year, Mr. William Aveling, surgeon, of Whittlesey.

The wife of Mr. Hayter, of Old Cavendish-street, Mary-la-Bonne.

Of a mortification in his leg, occasioned by the bite of a dog, Mr. John Knott, of Tarvin, Cheshire, aged 102.

19. At Heworth-grange, near York, in her 24th year, Mrs. Bourne, wife of William B. esq. of Hull.

At Harold, in Bedfordshire, after two years most severe illness, Mrs. Fisher, wife of William F. esq. assistant-commissary-general to the Forces in the Eastern district of the kingdom.

After a few days illness, in her 66th year, Mrs. Chieshop, formerly of Durham.

At Camberwell, Surrey, Mrs. Mary Giles.

Near Dublin, Major Daniel Gahan.

20. In Gloucester-place, Mary-le-bone, Susannah, relict of the late Benjamin Waterhouse, esq. of Jamaica.

At Dorking, Surrey, in his 42d year, Mr. Stephen Lynn.

At Northcourt-house, Isle of Wight, in her 60th year, Mrs. Bull.

21. In his 56th year, Mr. Robert Raines Baines, many years governor of the town-gaol of Hull.

At Bath, of a typhus fever, aged 57, Mr. Walter Smith, treasurer of the Theatres Royal at Bath and Bristol.

In her 21st year, Mary, youngest daughter of Mr. Robert Birkinshaw, of the Outwoods, near Derby.

Mrs. Wood, wife of R. S. W. esq. of Osmington, Dorset, and sister of the late Robert Holmes, D.D. dean of Winchester.

Aged 83, Mrs. Mary Jackson, widow, of Leicester.

22. At his brother's house, in Chigwell-row, Essex, after a painful illness, Capt. Joseph Honyman, of the Royal Marines.

Aged 19, Richard Stanly; surviving his brother, John Stanly, only 11 weeks, who died on the 28th of December last, aged 17, sons of Thomas S. esq. of Kennington-place, Vauxhall, Surrey.

In his 69th year, Mr. W. Clough, commonly called Dr. Clough, of Leeds. His death was occasioned by attending Mary Bateman's trial at York as a witness, being obliged to stand upwards of 12 hours in a very crowded situation.

Aged 73, Mr. William Wilkinson, of Feldon, near Marske, farmer. He was working in his field till evening, when he came home, and complained of indisposition, and told his family he was come to die; gave several directions respecting his affairs, and died immediately.

23. At Camberwell, Surrey, Mrs. Newcomb, wife of Mr. N. of Aldermanbury.

Aged 17, Miss Anne Jones, apprentice to Miss Elizabeth Lievesley, of Lincoln, milliner. She swallowed poison at noon this day, and expired about 6 in the evening. By the evidence of Miss Lievesley it appeared that the young lady was sometimes remarkably low-spirited, and had betrayed such symptoms of undivulged unhappiness as to alarm the family.

Mrs. Dakin. She was buried in Saint George's church, Southwark; and, out of respect for her exemplary virtues, a plain slab of white marble has been placed in that church, with the following inscription: "Sacred to the memory of Mrs. Hannah Dakin, whose remains are deposited in the adjoining vault, and who departed this life, in the 49th year of her age, on the 23d of March 1809, at the house of Thomas Myers, esq. in Tilney street, May fair. In his service she devoted herself to the care of his children with a degree of affection and anxiety for their welfare which could not be exceeded even by maternal tenderness. Her previous and faithful services with their mother, maternal grandmother, and great grandmother, gained her respectively their confidence and regard; and she lived and died a distinguished example of integrity, disinterestedness, goodness of heart, modesty of deportment, and sincere attachment to the family who enjoyed the benefit of her constant services for a period of near thirty years."

24. At Braunbridge, near Lincoln, aged 72, the Rev. Thomas Nocton, 40 years vicar of that parish.

Aged 81, Mrs. Deakin, wife of Mr. D. of the East gates, Leicester. She was one of the oldest householders in that town, having resided more than half a century

in the same house; during which period she was at all times highly esteemed and respected by a numerous circle of friends and acquaintance, for the rectitude of her conduct and cheerfulness of her disposition.

At Kenilworth castle, in Warwickshire, aged 90, Mrs. Whitmore, mother of Mr. Best, of the Hot-wells, Bristol.

Aged 77, Thomas Jackson, esq. an elder brother of the Trinity-house at Hull.

Mr. William Yateman, many years an eminent upholsterer on the South side of St. Paul's church-yard.

25. Aged 63, John Voase, esq. many years a merchant at Hull.

At Leicester, after 20 months painful illness, Mrs. Swinfen.

Suddenly, whilst employed behind his counter, and without the least previous illness, Mr. Read, huckster, &c. at Leicester, and superintendant of the Union canal.

At Heckington, co. Lincoln, aged about 90, Mr. William Bowles.

At Louth, aged 60, Thomas Phillips, esq. a respectable attorney, and member of the Corporation of that place.

Col. Rattray, of Arthurstone, Cumberland. He was thrown from his horse, and killed on the spot.

At his father's house in James-street, Edwin, fourth son of G. L. Wardle, esq. M. P. for Okehampton, Devon.

26. At Exeter, John Phillips, esq. attorney-at-law there.

At his house on Clapham common, Surrey, aged 77, John Bradney, esq. formerly an apothecary in Tower-street, London.

In Saville-row, the infant son of George Sullivan Marten, esq. of Sandridge-lodge, co. Hertford.

At the house of Mr. Tresart, a relation, in the Hackney-road, Miss Frances Hord, daughter of R. H. Hord, esq. She was somewhat indisposed with a cold, and on retiring to bed she took some gruel. In two hours after, she became seriously indisposed; and, on surgical assistance being procured, the symptoms gave rise to an opinion that she had swallowed poison. The young lady lived only about nine hours; and it was discovered that the oatmeal which she used for the gruel she had taken was impregnated with arsenick, for the destruction of vermin.

In Queen-street, Edinburgh, Christina-Elizabeth, dowager Countess of Kintore.

27. In Lincoln's-inn-fields, in her fourth year, Mary-Frances, daughter of Christopher Puller, esq.

In Cumming-street, Pentonville, Sarah Bell, late of Plaistow, Essex.

At Newington, Mrs. M. Pearce, wife of Thomas P. esq.

Mrs. Rideout, wife of the Rev. R. R. of Court-lodge, Sussex.

Penelope-Elizabeth, only daughter of T. D. Harris, esq. of Hayne, Devon.

At her apartments in Southwark, aged 83, Mrs. Mary Haggard, relict of Mark H. esq. formerly of Bow, Middlesex.

At Kegworth, having nearly completed her 82d year, Catherine, relict of the late Rev. Robert Ingram, vicar of Wormingford and Boxted, Essex, and mother of the late Rev. R. A. I. rector of Segrave, co. Leicester, who died Feb. 5 (see p. 189).

Rev. Thomas Bargus, rector of Reedwith Barkway, Herts, and vicar of Treyford, Sussex. He was in the commission of the peace for the county of Hertford; and, while officiating in that capacity, was seized with convulsive spasms, and died in a few hours.

At Plymouth-dock, in his 33d year, Mr. John Palmer, son of the late Mr. P. of Drury-lane theatre. The deceased was lately one of the established performers at Mr. Colman's theatre.

At Boston, Lincolnshire, aged 57, Mr. Harrison, builder.

At Blatherwick, near Stamford, Mrs. Wilkinson, the third daughter of Henry O'Brien, esq. She was subject to epileptic fits; and was found dead in the drawing-room, where she had been left alone only a few minutes.

28. In Salisbury-place, Mary-le-Bone, aged 71, Hugh Burgess, esq.

Mrs. Nicholl, of Balham-hill, Clapham, Surrey, widow of Thomas N. esq.

At Thomas Sheppard's, esq. Thornton-hall, Bucks, Mrs. Gurney.

Aged 84, Mr. Philip Alfoew, of Hull. He was found dead in his yard, near a piece of wood, which he had been in the act of chopping a short time before.

At Charlton-house, near Sunbury, co. Middlesex, Emily, youngest daughter of Dr. Carmichael Smyth.

At Chichester, in his 80th year, Mr. William Wittman. His death was occasioned by a fall through a trap-door at a grocer's shop in that city, which had not been properly secured. On stepping into the shop the poor old gentleman was precipitated into the cellar below; by which he was so dreadfully bruised as to die in less than two hours. He was the oldest riding-officer of the port of Chichester, and father of Dr. Wittman, who some time since published his Travels through Turkey, &c.

At Burton, Northamptonshire, aged 76, the Rev. Samuel Barwick, upwards of 50 years rector of that parish.

At Kilmarnock, North Britain, aged 84, John Goldie, esq.; a man, for acuteness of apprehension, and eccentricity of ideas, equaled by few. The last 40 years of his life were almost entirely spent in the study of the science of Astronomy, in which he is said to have corrected several prevailing errors. His book upon the subject was almost ready for going to the press when he

be died. He published, some years since, a voluminous work, intituled "The Gospel Recovered;" and, a few months before his death, "A Treatise upon the Evidences of a Deity;" in which he confutes all Atheistical doctrines, and ably proves the existence of a God. This work will remain an everlasting testimony of his great power of reasoning and extensive information.

29. After a lingering illness, Mr. Samuel-Richard Heseltine, of the Strand.

In Mount-street, Grosvenor-squa. aged 60, Mrs. Elizabeth Tatham.

After an illness of a few days only, of the scarlet fever, Frances-Louisa; on the 3d of April, Laura-Charlotte; and, on the 6th, Emma; daughters of John Granville, esq. of Stafford-row, Pimlico.

Aged 45, Mr. Thomas Harrison, several years surveyor of the Cowbit bank and road from Spalding, Lincolnshire.

At Bathford, in his 56th year, Charles Chapman, esq. formerly of the Civil Establishment in India.

At Swainston, in Ireland, the seat of his brother-in-law, Nathaniel Preston, esq. Richard Welch, esq.

At Thorndon-hall, near Brentwood, Essex, in his 46th year, Edward Lord Petre, Baron Petre of Writtle. His loss is severely felt by an affectionate lady and ten children. His Lordship survived his father not quite eight years. The Hon. Wm. Petre, his Lordship's eldest son, now about 16 years of age, succeeds to the title and estates. His remains were removed from Thorndon-hall to Ingatestone, for interment in the family-vault. Upwards of 20 Noblemen's and Gentlemen's carriages followed in the procession.

30. In Bedford-row, aged 73, after having dined abroad in seeming perfect health, Mrs. Blake, wife of Wm. B. esq. banker.

Aged 63, Jane, relict of Gysbert Van Voorst, late of London, merchant.

Mrs. Ashlin, of Trig wharf, in Upper Thames-street.

At Hackney, in his 78th year, John-Francis Blacke, esq.

After a few hours illness, aged 59, Mrs. Bett, widow of the late Town-serjeant of the Corporation of Stamford.

Mrs. Fox, relict of the late Mr. F. formerly a reputable surgeon at Leicester.

31. In Queen-street, Whitehaven, aged 54, Mr. Richard Kelsick.

By a fall from his horse, aged 51, Baily Heath, esq. of Stansted-hall, Essex. Dying without a will, his property, amounting to 160,000*l.* devolves to his three sisters, who are all married.

At Louth, aged 66, Mrs. Uvedale, relict of the late Rev. Robert Uvedale, D.D. rector of Langton, near Spilsby, co. Lincoln. She was the daughter of Bennet Langton, esq. of Langton, by Diana his wife, dau. of Edward Turnor, esq. of Stoke-Rochford, in the same county. She had often expressed a desire that she might die on a Good-Friday; which she did.

On Good Friday, aged 37, Anne, the wife of Meyrick Bankes, esq. of Winstanley-hall, Lancaster. With a more than ordinary strength of understanding, and an elegant and refined taste, were united in this lady those qualities of the heart which constitute the brightest ornaments of human nature. As a wife, a daughter, a sister, and a friend, her conduct through life was alike exemplary. To a just estimation of Mrs. B's character an intimate acquaintance with her was necessary; but by all who enjoyed that happiness she was esteemed and respected. In the exercise of the great Christian duty of charity she was zealous and sincere. Though possessed of every comfort which affluence could bestow, "to do good and to distribute" to her less fortunate neighbours she "forgot not:" the tale of Distress never reached her ear without touching her heart, and calling forth her bounty. Nor was it towards the indigent alone that she was thus rich in good works. To instruct the ignorant, to guide the steps of the young and the inconsiderate in the paths of duty, was (when her health admitted of such exertions) a favourite employment, with which she permitted no avocations of minor importance to interfere. As her charity was void of ostentation, so Religion in her wore a cheerful and engaging aspect; not arrayed in the garb of Pharisaic sanctity, or clouded by the gloom of Superstition. The vital spirit of Christianity, which reigned in her heart, and ruled her actions, was most conspicuous on the most trying occasions. When it had pleased the Almighty in the inscrutable wisdom of his providence to deny her the blessing of a living child (the only thing wanting to the completion of her earthly bliss); when, after a tedious and painful labour, the joyful news that "a man was born into the world," was immediately succeeded by the report of his death; no unbecoming murmur escaped her lips; but, with the resignation of a Christian, and the tender solicitude of an affectionate wife, she applied herself to the pious work of consoling an afflicted husband. This was one of the last acts of her lucid moments; for a fever, which had baffled all human skill, soon after assailed the reason, and finally terminated the life of this amiable woman; thereby rendering her husband, her relatives, and her friends, truly disconsolate; save in the reflection, that "Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord." That such is now her enviable lot, is the pious hope of one who intimately knew her virtues, and who deeply deplores his own loss.

Lately, at New York, Mrs. Woolfendale, wife of Mr. Robert W. an eminent dentist, formerly

formerly of Dover-street, Piccadilly, but now of New York, in America.

At Paris, Mr. James Payne, in partnership with Mr. Mackinlay, bookseller, of the Strand. He was a son of the late worthy old Bookseller at the Mews-gate; and a younger brother of the not less worthy Bookseller in Pall mall.

At Hackney, Mrs. Pickering, an elderly lady; whose death was occasioned by a cancer in her mouth, caused by the too frequent but pernicious practice of picking her teeth with the points of her scissars.

April..... At Lincoln, aged 97, Mrs. Peacock, widow, formerly of Sudbrooke.

Aged 102, Mr. Thomas Stevens, many years a servant of Magdalen college, Oxf.

In St. Martin's-lane, Charing-cross, of a cancer in her nose, —— Bates, who was in the habit of taking great quantities of snuff. The Doctor who attended her in her illness stated that there were particles of glass in the snuff she had used visible to the naked eye; and that these, having been strongly inhaled, had lodged in the cartilages and bones of the nose, and thus caused the fatal disorder.

April 1. In Lower Brook-street, after a few days illness, the wife of Robert Sparrow, esq. of Wokingham, Suffolk.

At Bethnal-green, aged 64, Rachel, widow of Mr. T. T. Faux, formerly keeper of a private mad-house at that place.

2. At his house in Fenchurch-street, Thomas Cable Davis, esq.

At Banksfee-house, co. Gloucester, Mrs. Daniel Raymond Barker.

At Dover, in his 69th year, John Bazely, esq. Admiral of the Blue; leaving two sons, both post-captains in the R. Navy.

At Ashby-de-la-Zouch in his 60th year, Ellis Shipley Pestell, esq. of that place, attorney-at-law; a gentleman whose extensive legal knowledge and indefatigable zeal in the cause of his clients justified his selection professionally for the conducting of many important transactions, as well public as private; whose love of literature and of the arts, coupled with liberal manners, and an easy unaffected address, rendered his society an object of very general desire; and who, amidst his other pursuits, did not neglect to study and observe that Law by which men shall be judged hereafter.

3. At Coombe, the infant son of Brereton Long, esq.

The wife of Mr. Fletcher, of the Strand.

In Paragon-place, Kent-road, Mrs. Jas. Cosmo Gordon.

At Much Marcle, near Ledbury, aged 46, the Rev. James Roberts, D.D. one of the chaplains to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, rector of Abbey Dore, and vicar of Much Marcle, both in Herefordshire. The affability of his manners, and his liberality of conduct as well on the difficult subject of Tithes as on other occasions, procured him the esteem of the highest orders of his neighbours and parishioners; whilst his unbounded generosity towards the poor equally engaged their respect and affections. He was formerly of Lincoln college, Oxford.

4. At Wensley, in Yorkshire, Thomas Maude, esq.

Aged 48, at Little Sodbury-house, co. Gloucester, William Temple Conrand, esq.

Usher Essex Edgworth, esq. brother to the late Abbé E. who heroically accompanied Louis XVI. to the scaffold.

At Bury, aged 64, Anne, relict of the late James Johnson, gent. one of the capital burgesses of that town, and formerly of Wisbech.

5. At Addlethorp, in his 81st year, Mr. Francis Kirk.

Mr. John Loseby, many years in the house of the late Mrs. Harris, grocer, &c. at Leicester. He acquired a considerable property with the strictest honour and integrity; and was deservedly esteemed.

At Tooting, Surrey, in the 84th year of his age, Mr. John Avarn, formerly a baker at that place, but who had retired for many years from business. He was one of the oldest inhabitants there, and the principal promoter in the establishment of the Charity-school in that village. He has left a considerable sum of money towards its support; as well as a donation of twelve loaves of bread to be distributed amongst such poor people "who shall attend Divine Service at the Parish Church on Sundays."

Aged 28, Mrs. Cross, of Southampton-place, Bloomsbury.

At his daughter's house, on St. Mary-at-Hill, Lower Thames-street, Mr. Edward Pierce, of Margate.

6. Mrs. Edwards, wife of Mr. E. of Tyndal-place, Islington, and Symonds-inn, Chancery-lane. After breakfast she went up stairs to speak to the servant in the bed-room, sat down in a chair, complained of a sudden pain in her head, and expired immediately.

At his house on Battersea-rise, Surrey, after two days illness, having been taken ill at the Bank on the 4th, Alexander Champion, esq. one of the directors of the Bank, and of the London Dock Company; a gentleman of great abilities, and much respected and regretted by a numerous family and acquaintance.

In Moira-place, Southampton, Mrs. A. B. Greene, widow of the late Barnaby G. esq.

In Kennington-lane, Surrey, aged 80, William Borton, esq.

In Upper Harley-street, Susannah, wife of Alexander Ross, esq.

7. After many years illness, Mrs. Hood, wife of William H. esq. of Montague-str. Russell-square, and of Barden-hall, Essex.

In

In Charles-street, near Oxford-street, Mr. Francis Legat, historical engraver.

At his seat at Bampton, co. Oxford, Jn. Mander, esq. barrister, of the Middle Temple.

At Stitchill, Berwick, in his 84th year, Sir James Pringle, of Stitchill, bart. master of the King's Works, who represented the County of Berwick from 1760 to 1779. He was son of Sir Robert Pringle, of Stitchill, bart. nephew of Sir John Pringle, M. D. P. R. S.; and married Elizabeth daughter of Norman Macleod, of Macleod, by whom he had several children, one of them married to George Baillie, of Jerviswood, M.P. for Berwickshire; and is succeeded by his eldest surviving son, now Sir John Pringle, bart.

8. At Bristol Hot-wells, Francis, only son of John Taniere, esq. of Pinner, Middlesex.

Suddenly, Lady Hughes, an old and very respectable inhabitant of Southampton, and relict of Admiral Sir Richard H.

George Parker, esq. first commissioner of the sixpenny duties payable to the Royal Hospital at Greenwich.

In Clifford-street, Mary-le-Bone, aged 85, the relict of William Boulton, esq.

James Atkinson, esq. of Bedford-row.

9. Mr. Ward, of Mincing-lane, representative to the house of Messieurs Gardner and Stonehouse.

At his father's house, aged 42, George-Henry Towry, esq. a captain in the Royal Navy, and one of the commissioners of the Transport Board.

At Hampstead, Middlesex, Mr. Otley, of New Bond-street.

10. In Great Cumberland-street, Mary-le-Bone, aged 16, Elizabeth, daughter of Colonel Glyn.

Aged 21, Mr. Charles Grimes, only son of Mr. Thomas G. woollen-draper, Strand.

Suddenly, at his house at Walworth, Surrey, Henry North, esq.

11. Of water on the brain, Mrs. Palmer, of Brentford-end, Middlesex.

At Hackney, in his 61st year, Mr. Frederick Keithan.

Mrs. Thomson, relict of the Rev. Henry T. of Keuffield-house, Kent.

12. In Upper Harley-street, Cavendish-square, the lady of Sir James Sibbald, bt.

Thomas Boone, esq. of Sunbury, Middlesex, surgeon.

Mrs. Coleman, wife of Mr. C. of Layton-stone, Essex.

13. In Curzon-street, May-fair, in his 72d year, Cornelius Denne, esq. many years an eminent banker at Temple-bar.

At Twickenham, John Briscoe, esq.

At Pentonville, in his 79th year, Mr. Peter Bellamy.

14. At Hillingdon, Middlesex, William Pope, esq. of the Exchequer-office, Temple.

At his house in Mile-end-road, John Phillips, esq. merchant.

At his house, Prospect, near Black Rock, Dublin, aged 64, the Rev. Oliver Miller.

15. In Albemarle-street, aged 18, Charles, only son of Lewis Montolieu, esq.

Mrs. Cresswell, wife of Richard Cheslyn C. esq. of Bloomsbury-square.

At Dedham, Essex, the Rev. T. L. Grimwood, rector of Brandeston, Norfolk.

16. In Russell-square, the wife of John Smith, esq. M. P. for Nottingham.

At Enfield, Middlesex, aged 76, Mrs. Laxton, widow of the late Rev. Robert L. formerly vicar of Leatherhead, Surrey.

At Cheltenham, aged 76, George Leycester, esq. of Toft, in Cheshire.

17. In Craig's-court, Charing-cross, David Pitcairn, M. D. F. R. S. F. A. S. &c. &c.; of whom see pp. 292—296.

At Canterbury, Mrs. Adams, widow of Henry A. esq. of Mark-lane, London, attorney-at-law, and sister of the late Mr. S. Johnson, linen-draper at Canterbury.

At Falmouth, after a short illness, aged 75, Richard Bosanquet, esq.

Suddenly, Mr. George Rogers, bookseller and printer at Plymouth; also, deputy stamp-distributor for that town and the neighbourhood thereof.

18. At Little Hampton, Middlesex, Sir George Pecknell, knt. late a brewer and maltster at Arundel, Sussex.

In Lower Thames-street, in his 68th year, Samuel Lloyd, esq.

19. Mr. George Griffin, many years organist of St. Helen's, Bishopsgate.

At Cheshunt, Mrs. Taylor, wife of Mr. Wm. T. formerly of St. Paul's church-yard.

20. After a severe illness, Mrs. Drane, wife of Mr. Thomas D. of Limehouse.

Mrs. Adams, relict of John A. esq. of Wilton-hall, Northamptonshire.

22. At Edmonton, Mary-Anne-Elizabeth, only daughter of Mr. J. P. Hillary.

23. At Edgbaston, near Birmingham, Eliza, eldest dau. of Theoph. Richards, esq.

24. At Brighthelmstone, aged 11, the eldest son of Thomas Old, esq. of Leyton in Essex.

25. In London-street, Fitzroy-square, George Sewell, esq.

At the house of her uncle, Richard Rudd, esq. in Great Queen-street, Anna-Maria, only daughter of the late Edward Rudd, esq. of Bedfordshire.

BILL OF MORTALITY, from March 28, to April 25, 1809.

Christened.			Buried.					
Males - 808	1634		Males - 709	1407	Between	2 and 5	161	50 and 60 115
Females 826			Females 698			5 and 10	76	60 and 70 111
						10 and 20	52	70 and 80 90
Whereof have died under 2 years old 381						20 and 30	105	80 and 90 32
						30 and 40	126	90 and 100 4
						40 and 50	154	100 0 105 0

Peck Loaf 4s. 11d.; 4s. 11d.; 4s. 11d.; 4s. 11d.

Salt 1l. 0s. 0d. per bushel; 4d. per pound.

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from the Returns ending April 15, 1809.

INLAND COUNTIES.

	Wheat		Rye		Barly		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d	s.	d.	s.	d	s.	d	s.	d.
Middlesex	94	0	60	9	43	9	37	1	55	1
Surrey	96	4	56	0	55	4	42	0	54	0
Hertford	89	8	49	0	47	8	36	8	56	0
Bedford	91	2	60	8	45	8	38	10	60	1
Huntingd.	91	8	00	0	45	0	35	4	62	10
Northam.	91	4	64	0	46	10	36	2	60	4
Rutland	96	6	00	0	49	6	35	3	67	0
Leicester	93	6	54	7	49	1	33	6	56	1
Nottingham	97	0	71	6	53	2	36	0	62	4
Derby	100	0	00	0	54	8	38	0	65	2
Stafford	98	9	00	0	51	2	36	6	63	9
Salop	95	4	67	4	50	4	35	2	00	0
Hereford	88	1	48	0	42	9	34	5	62	7
Worcester	89	10	00	0	47	2	31	7	67	6
Warwick	98	6	00	0	53	1	38	8	71	3
Wilts	86	4	00	0	43	0	0	8	73	4
Berks	96	3	00	0	44	8	43	7	63	4
Oxford	93	0	00	0	42	11	37	11	60	7
Bucks	97	3	60	0	44	2	41	5	62	11
Brecon	89	6	54	0	48	9	28	8	00	0
Montgom.	98	4	00	0	45	0	32	4	00	0
Radnor	91	1	00	0	41	0	29	7	00	0

Average of England and Wales, per quarter.

92	4	61	8	46	2	33	10	60	9

Average of Scotland, per quarter.

00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0

MARITIME COUNTIES.

	Wheat		Rye		Barly		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Essex	89	8	48	6	44	8	38	2	54	0
Kent	84	0	62	0	43	0	36	6	58	0
Sussex	80	6	00	0	46	0	37	0	00	0
Suffolk	87	9	60	0	42	7	34	2	49	3
Cambridg.	88	4	58	8	40	11	28	4	54	2
Norfolk	87	3	58	0	37	9	33	4	51	6
Lincoln	91	1	78	9	47	5	31	8	60	10
York	88	7	00	0	43	9	31	8	62	2
Durham	92	11	00	0	00	0	30	6	00	0
Northum.	81	9	68	0	46	5	32	11	53	4
Cumberl.	102	5	70	0	48	5	33	9	00	0
Westmor.	106	8	72	0	49	7	36	0	00	0
Lancaster	99	5	00	0	48	5	33	3	70	9
Chester	91	3	00	0	52	6	29	2	00	0
Flint	87	6	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0
Denbigh	100	8	00	0	50	0	33	2	00	0
Anglesea	00	0	00	0	00	0	24	0	00	0
Carnarvon	93	4	00	0	45	8	29	8	00	0
Merioneth.	95	0	00	0	48	0	30	1	00	0
Cardigan	90	5	00	0	42	0	24	3	00	0
Pembroke	79	1	00	0	41	3	25	0	00	0
Carmarth.	92	0	00	0	47	2	25	4	00	0
Glamorg.	91	9	00	0	47	10	26	1	00	0
Gloucest.	98	7	00	0	49	6	31	3	61	3
Somerset	91	0	00	0	41	10	28	4	56	0
Monmo.	94	11	00	0	47	0	00	0	00	0
Devon	90	7	00	0	40	3	29	3	00	0
Cornwall	91	10	00	0	41	9	29	5	00	0
Dorset	91	10	00	0	43	6	00	0	00	0
Hants	87	2	00	0	48	3	28	6	54	0

AGGREGATE AVERAGE PRICES of the Twelve Maritime Districts of England and Wales, by which Exportation and Bounty are to be regulated in Great Britain:

Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans		Pease		Oatmeal		Beer or Big.	
s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
91	10	63	5	44	11	32	6	58	5	58	0	47	0	00	0

PRICES OF FLOUR, April 24:

Fine 85s.—Seconds 75s. to 80s.—Bran 14s. to 16s. 6d.—Pollard 32s. to 36s.

OATMEAL, per Boll of 140lbs. Avoirdupois, April 15, 50s. 9d.

Average Price of SUGAR, computed from the Returns made in the Week ending April 19, is 44s. 8d.¼ per Cwt. exclusive of the Duty of Customs paid or payable thereon on the Importation thereof into Great Britain.

PRICE OF HOPS, April 24:

Kent Bags	3l. 15s. to 5l. 0s.	Kent Pockets	4l. 4s. to 6l. 0s.
Sussex Ditto	3l. 5s. to 3l. 15s.	Sussex Ditto	3l. 5s. to 4l. 0s.
Essex Ditto	4l. 0s. to 4l. 10s.	Farnham Ditto	6l. 0s. to 8l. 0s.

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW, April 24:

St. James's—Hay	5l. 5s. 0d. to 6l. 12s. 0d.	Average 5l. 18s. 6d.
Straw	1l. 13s. 0d. to 1l. 19s. 0d.	Average 1l. 16s. 0d.
Whitechapel—Hay	5l. 10s. 0d. to 6l. 8s. 0d.	Average 5l. 19s. 0d.
Clover	6l. 6s. 0d. to 7l. 7s. 0d.	Average 6l. 16s. 6d.
Straw	1l. 12s. 0d. to 1l. 18s. 0d.	Average 1l. 15s. 0d.
Smithfield—Hay	5l. 5s. 0d. to 6l. 6s. 0d.	Average 5l. 15s. 6d.
Clover	6l. 6s. 0s. to 7l. 10s. 0d.	Average 6l. 18s. 0d.
Straw	1l. 10s. 0d. to 1l. 16s. 0d.	Average 1l. 13s. 0d.

SMITHFIELD, April 24. To sink the Offal—per Stone of 8lb.

Beef	5s. 4d. to 6s. 8d.	Lamb	6s. 0d. to 8s. 0d.
Mutton	5s. 8d. to 6s. 4d.	Head of Cattle at Market this Day:	
Veal	5s. 4d. to 7s. 0d.	Beasts 2097. Sheep and Lambs 13,500.	
Pork	5s. 8d. to 6s. 8d.	Calves 117. Pigs 353.	

COALS, April 21: Newcastle 43s. 0d. to 65s. 6d. Sunderland 45s. 6d. to 47s. 6d. **SOAP, Yellow 104s. Mottled 114s. Curd 118s. CANDLES, 14s. 0d. per Doz. Moulds 15s. 0d. TALLOW, per Stone, 8lb, St. James's 5s. 7d.** Clare Market 5s. 5d. Whitechapel 5s. 5d.

EACH DAYS PRICE OF STOCKS IN APRIL, 1809.

Days	Bank Stock.	3 per Ct B. Red.	3 per Ct. Consols.	3 per Cent Cons.	5 per Ct Navy	5 per Ct 1797.	Long Ann.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	Exchequ. Bills.	South Sea Stock.	Old Ann.	New Ann.	Omnium.	Irish 3 per Ct.	Imp. 3 per Ct.	Eng. Lott. Tickets.	English Prizes.
29	shut	shut	67⅛ a ¼	83¼	98¼	shut	shut	shut	6 a 8 pr.	5 a 7 pr.		shut			shut	66¼	22 4 0	full money.
30	shut	shut	67⅛ a ¼	83¼	98¼	shut	shut	shut	7 a 9 pr.	5 a 7 pr.	72½	shut			shut		22 4 0	Ditto.
31	Good Friday																	
1	shut	shut	67⅛ a ⅜	shut	98¼	shut	shut	shut	7 a 9 pr.	5 a 7 pr.		shut			shut		22 4 0	Ditto.
2	Sunday																	
3	holiday																	
4	holiday																	
5	shut	shut	67⅛ a ¼	82½	98¼	shut	shut	shut	10 a 12pr.	6 a 9 pr.	75⅛	shut			shut	66½	22 4 0	Ditto.
6	242½	67⅛	67⅛ a ⅜	82⅜	98⅛	shut	18 5/16	shut	12 a 13pr.	9 a 11 pr.		67⅛			shut	shut	22 4 0	Ditto.
7	243½	67⅛	67⅛ a 68	82⅛	98⅛	shut	18 5/16	185¼	12 a 13pr.	9 a 11 pr.		67			shut	shut	22 4 0	Ditto.
8	243	67⅛	67⅛ a 68	82¼	98⅛	shut	18⅛	shut	13 a 16pr.	12 a 15pr.		67			94½	shut	22 4 0	Ditto.
9	Sunday																	
10	shut	67⅛	68⅛	82⅛	98⅛	shut	18 3/16	186½	13 a 15pr.	11 a 13pr.		67⅛	68⅛			shut	22 4 0	2 pr. Ct. dis.
11	244	67⅛	68 a 68	82⅛	98⅞	shut	18 5/16	shut	14 a 15pr.	11 a 15pr.		shut	67½		94¼	shut	22 4 0	Ditto.
12	244	67⅛	67⅞	82⅞	98⅜	shut	18¼	shut	13 a 14pr.	11 a 13pr.		shut				shut	22 4 0	Ditto.
13	244½	67⅛	67⅞ a ¾	82⅞	98⅞	shut	18⅜	185¼	14 pr.	11 a 12pr.		shut	67⅛		94½	shut	22 4 0	Ditto.
14	245	67⅛	67⅞	82⅛	98⅛	shut	18 5/16	185½	14 a 15pr.	11 a 12pr.	73⅞	66⅞	67⅛			shut	22 4 0	Ditto.
15	245	67⅛	68	82¼	98⅜	shut	18 5/16	———	13 a 14pr.	10 a 11pr.	———	———	———	———	———	shut	22 4 0	Ditto.
16	Sunday																	
17	245	shut	68⅛	82¼	98⅛	———	18 5/16	———	13 a 15pr.	10 a 11pr	———	———	———	———	———	shut	22 4 0	Ditto.
18	———	67	67⅜	82	98⅜	———	18⅜	———	12 a 12pr.	10 a 1pr.	———	67	67⅛	———	———	shut	22 4 0	Ditto.
19	245½	67⅛	67⅜ a ½	81⅞	98¼	shut	18¼	185	11 a 12pr.	10 a 11pr.	———	66⅜	———	———	———	shut	22 4 0	Ditto.
20	244½	66⅞	67⅛ a ¼	81⅞	98⅛	———	18⅛	184⅞	12 a 13pr.	10 a 11pr.	———	———	67⅛	———	———	shut	22 4 0	Ditto.
21	244½	66⅞	67⅛ a ⅜	81⅞	98⅛	———	18⅛	184½	12 a 14pr.	10 a 11pr	———	66⅛	67⅛	———	———	shut	22 4 0	Ditto.
22	———	66⅞	67⅛ a ⅜	82	98⅛	———	18¼	———	13 a 14pr	11 a 13pr	———	———	———	———	———	shut	22 4 0	Ditto.
23	Sunday																	
24	———	66⅞	67⅜ a ½	81⅝	98⅛	———	18¼	———	13 a 14pr	12 a 13pr.	———	66½	67⅛	———	———	shu	22 4 0	Ditto.
25	———	———	67⅛	81⅞	98⅛	———	———	———	15 a 16pr.	12 a 15pr.	———	———	———	———	———	shu	22 4 0	Ditto.
26	244	66⅞	67⅛ a ⅜	81⅞	98⅛	———	———	———	14 a 16pr.	11 a 13pr.	———	———	———	———	———	shu	22 4 0	Ditto.
27	———	66⅞	67⅛ a ½	81⅞	98⅛	———	———	———	15 a 16pr.	12 a 13pr.	———	———	———	———	———	shu	22 4 0	Ditto.

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